

Hittim:
800 years
after
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GSS want Shamir, Peres to testify

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Shin Bet plans to invite Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and former prime minister Shimon Peres to give testimony before the judicial commission of inquiry that is to investigate the service's interrogation techniques, according to sources close to the Shin Bet.

As part of their expected defence in the forthcoming investigation, the Shin Bet operatives are planning to ask former Shin Bet chiefs Amos Gonor, Avraham Ahituv and Avraham Shalom to testify in order to give backing to their stand.

The commission of inquiry was established in the wake of army officer Izat Nafsu's Supreme Court appeal last month. The court, which acquitted the Circassian lieutenant of charges of treason and espionage, found that the Shin Bet had employed illegal interrogation methods against Nafsu and committed perjury.

Shin Bet operatives have hired attorneys Yoav Levy, Yehoshua Gelbard and Dov Weisglass to represent them before the inquiry panel.

On Friday, Deputy Supreme Court Registrar Alon Gilon was appointed secretary of the commission, which has yet to determine where it will hold its hearings.

Poles warn pontiff

LODZ (AP). — Two of Poland's top-ranking communist officials requested to see Pope John Paul II and talked with him for 10 minutes in the country's holiest shrine yesterday, church sources said. (Earlier story Page 3).

Bomb defused in Jerusalem

An explosive charge was discovered and dismantled safely yesterday in the Gilo quarter of Jerusalem. The charge, which was camouflaged in a plastic bag, was discovered by a passers-by, Dror Karo, at 1 p.m.

Six settlers stay in custody after 13 are charged in Dehaishe rampage

By ANDY COURT
Six settlers from Kiryat Arba and Hebron were charged on Friday with rioting last week in the Dehaishe refugee camp, will remain in jail until Tuesday, when a Jerusalem District Court judge will consider the prosecutor's request to keep them in custody until the end of legal proceedings.

One of the suspects was specifically charged with forcing an IDF officer to the ground to enable his colleagues to enter the camp and fire at residents.

Seven other settlers, who are charged with lesser offenses, were released on bail Friday after appearing in the Jerusalem magistrates court.

They were required to deposit their passports with the court.

The six still in jail were brought to court handcuffed, and charged with aggravated assault and with participating in a riot.

According to the charge sheet, about 50 settlers from Kiryat Arba and Hebron organized last Saturday night to take action against Dehaishe after a Jewish woman was injured by a stone thrown at a bus near the camp. Some of the settlers carried guns and rifles, and they arrived at the camp in buses and cars shortly after 10:00 p.m. They blocked the Jerusalem-Hebron highway and began to riot.

The prosecution said the rioters shot at the camp, and threw stones. The settlers were also charged with stopping Arab cars at roadblocks, beating their occupants, and breaking their windshields. The settlers burned one car, according to the charge sheet. They allegedly ignored calls by a battalion commander to disperse, even after he declared the area a closed military zone.

Mordechai Pollack, 20, Ya'acov Ben-David, 24, and Avner Gilboa, 34, are charged with shooting "directly towards houses of the camp and their residents."

Meisha Mishkan, 53, is charged with encouraging the rioters with cries of "Let's take revenge," assaulting the battalion commander, who blocked (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Two killed in Shi'ite ambush in S. Lebanon

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter
ROSH HANIKRA. — Shi'ite extremists struck at South Lebanese Army targets along the northern border of the security zone yesterday killing two SLA soldiers and wounding 12 others.

In what appears to have been a carefully-laid ambush, Shi'ite gunmen opened fire with rocket-propelled grenades (RPG) and light weapons on a truck carrying troops to an SLA stronghold near the Shi'ite village of Yatar.

Yesterday's fighting is seen by some observers as part of the Hizbullah's determination to keep up the pressure on the SLA along the entire front of the security zone. At the end of last month, the Shi'ite fundamentalists launched a concerted attack on Christian strongholds near Jezzine township, north of the zone. Eleven Christian militiamen, attacked to the forces of SLA commander Gen. Antoine Lahad, were killed and over 20 wounded.

Yesterday's attack occurred shortly after 1 p.m. At least two RPGs hit the troop carrier, killing two of its occupants and wounding nine others.

The wounded, suffering from slight to serious injuries, were all transferred to hospitals in Israel for further treatment.

Two hours later, the same SLA position was subjected to a mortar bombardment, in which three soldiers were wounded. They were also transferred to hospitals in Israel.

SLA units responded with a barrage of mortar, tank and heavy machine-gun fire after both attacks. The heavy shelling, from both sides, continued until 4 p.m.

An IDF spokesman in Tel Aviv said no Israeli troops had been involved in any of the attacks. The spokesman denied reports from Lebanon that Israeli tanks and artillery were involved in the exchange of fire.

Reports from South Lebanon indicated that the attacks were a joint operation by members of the Shi'ite Amal and Iranian-backed Hizbullah organizations.

Earlier in the morning, Nepalese UNIFIL troops manning positions near the villages of Yatar, Kaffra and Hauris, claimed they were fired upon from the SLA stronghold which overlooks the main road connecting the villages.

(Continued on back page)

Sanctions threat over wage-talk impasse

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter
The Histadrut trade union section headed by Haim Haberfeld warned over the weekend that it would begin "protest action" if the impasse over the public-sector wage talks was not rapidly resolved.

Haberfeld's remarks came after no progress was made in three hours of talks on Friday afternoon between Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar.

While Nissim said that the two sides needed to reach an agreement for the year ending in March 1988, and possibly even to extend this through March 1989, he rejected out of hand an across-the-board wage hike.

The finance minister stressed to the Histadrut representatives that public sector wages had risen 30 per cent since September 1986, through payments of cost-of-living allowances, differential adjustments and the application of adjustment agreements. Given this sharp surge, it was unreasonable to expect further increases, he said.

Furthermore, inflation has recently been running at a low rate, and the expectation for the coming few months cost-of-living indices was that these would also be low.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Thatcher brings back man who quit after scandal

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Still jubilant after a resounding election victory that saw her Conservative Party returned to government with a House of Commons majority of 101 seats, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday named an almost unchanged cabinet to administer her party's third successive term in office.

Recalled to the cabinet as Energy Secretary is the man tipped by many to eventually succeed Thatcher as Conservative leader, Cecil Parkinson. His rapid political rise had been abruptly ended three years ago when he resigned as trade secretary after a much-publicized affair with his secretary Sarah Keays, who later had his child.

Millionaire son of a railwayman, who epitomizes Thatcher's views on the value of individual enterprise and meritocracy, he played a major behind-the-scenes role in her re-election campaign.

Parkinson remained with his wife, as urged by Thatcher.

Norman Tebbit, 56, the Conservative Party chairman who masterminded Mrs. Thatcher's victory in Thursday's general election, has resigned from the cabinet as minister without portfolio. No reason was immediately given for the resignation of Tebbit, whose wife was paralyzed from the neck down during a 1984 bombing by the IRA in an attempt to assassinate Thatcher.



A jubilant Margaret Thatcher waves from the Conservative Party's central office in London after her sweeping victory at the polls is confirmed. With her is her husband, Denis, and at right the man who masterminded the Tory campaign, party chairman Norman Tebbit.

CONSERVATIVES	375 seats (net loss — 17 seats)
LABOUR	229 seats (net gain — 21 seats)
ALLIANCE	22 seats (net loss — 5 seats)
OTHERS	24 seats (net gain — 1 seat)

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor Nigel Lawson and Home Secretary Douglas Hurd all kept their posts, but former Energy Secretary Peter Walker, one of the least enthusiastic Thatcher supporters in the party, was demoted to the Welsh ministry, while onto the back benches went former leader of the House John Biffen and former Agriculture Secretary Michael J. J. J.

With a 43 per cent share of the vote, compared to Labour's 32 and the Alliance's 23 per cent, the election (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Shamir to begin tour of Africa in Togo

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Prime Minister Shamir and a large entourage of government officials, industrialists and journalists will fly to Togo today on the first leg of the prime minister's African tour, only the third ever by an Israeli leader.

Officials in Jerusalem insisted last night that all talk of adding at the last minute a fourth country to the tour is "unfounded speculation." From Togo he goes to Cameroon and Liberia. The officials said that the tour would be restricted to the three countries, with a stopover at Las Palmas in the Canary Islands en route home. He returns to Israel next week.

However, rumours persisted in Jerusalem last night that a fourth country would be added in place of

the scheduled Las Palmas stopover. Citizens Rights Movement MK Shulamit Aloni on Friday sent a cable to Shamir protesting against the "inflation" entourage and the "holiday weekend" in Las Palmas.

The Prime Ministers office responded to the Aloni complaint by pointing out that only six officials would accompany Shamir in the official entourage.

Contacts with Zaire and the Ivory Coast over the past two months failed to produce an agreement or mutually acceptable dates for the inclusion of these countries in Shamir's itinerary.

In the 1960s, Levi Eshkol became the first Israeli premier to visit Africa. Shimon Peres travelled to Cameroon earlier this year.



German demonstrators clash with police in West Berlin last week while protesting against U.S. President Reagan's visit to the city on Friday. (AFP)

Tear down wall, says Reagan to Gorbachev

BERLIN (AP). — Standing at the wall dividing East and West Berlin, U.S. president Ronald Reagan on Friday challenged the Soviet Union to tear down the Berlin Wall. Protests, meanwhile, went on against the presidential visit, but well away from where Reagan spoke.

About 250 people were arrested and 81 officers injured in two days of street clashes sparked by Reagan's visit, police said yesterday.

Police used batons and tear gas against groups of radical anti-Reagan protesters when they began stoning shops, burning cars and building barricades in the city centre and the troubled Kreuzberg district on Thursday night.

The clashes continued during Reagan's four-hour visit on Friday, with police snatching squads seizing individuals from the crowds. Clashes finally subsided in Kreuzberg in the early hours yesterday.

Police played spotlights on the windows of houses in the district and raided several flats and clubs over the two days.

Some 1,000 police were drafted from West Germany to reinforce one of the city's biggest security operations since World War Two.

Speaking near Berlin's Brandenburg Gate, Reagan called on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to destroy the barrier that has divided the German city for 26 years.

"General secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization... open this gate, tear down this wall," Reagan declared.

At one point, Reagan said, "I join you as I join our belief: Es gibt nur ein Berlin." ("There is only one Berlin.")

The Communist Party daily Pravda yesterday mocked Reagan for crying "crocodile tears" in West Berlin, and blamed the West for having made the erection of the Berlin Wall necessary.

Pravda said Reagan seemed to have mistaken the Berlin Wall for the Walling Wall in Jerusalem, and that he versed copious amounts of "crocodile tears."

Under-secretary begins Mideast swing in Jerusalem

UN envoy here to sound out leaders on peace conference

By BENNY MORRIS
UN Undersecretary General for Political Affairs Marrack Goulding arrived in Israel last night at the start of a swing around the Middle East in which he will discuss with the region's leaders the prospects for the convening of an international peace conference.

Goulding is to meet today with Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres before going to Jordan, Egypt, Syria and Lebanon. He reportedly has also planned a meeting with PLO chairman Yasser Arafat.

Goulding's tour follows the May 7 report by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's to the General Assembly and successive Security Council resolutions on the convening of such a conference, under UN auspices.

Goulding's main intention is to sound out the region's leaders for their views on the convening of the conference and the possible convening of a "preparatory committee" to help set up the conference.

Goulding refused to answer reporters' questions at Ben-Gurion Airport after his arrival saying, "I will not be talking to the press on this trip."

The Goulding mission, which is not viewed with great enthusiasm by Shamir and his aides, meshes with Peres's plans to fly in a week's time to Britain, France and West Germany. Peres hopes to reach understandings with West European leaders about the nature of the conference (as an "opening" to direct negotiations between the Middle Eastern parties); about Soviet participation (on condition that the Soviets open the gates to Jewish emigration and re-establish diplomatic ties with Israel); and about the need for a "parallel" international economic conference for the Middle East to stabilize the region's economies, hard hit in the main by the drop in oil prices.

Peres said on Army Radio yesterday that progress towards Middle East peace would be put off until 1989 unless action was taken soon because of elections next year in Israel and the U.S.

"If nothing happens before the end of the year or the start of next year everything will be put off until 1989," he told Army Radio.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry legal experts today are to begin two days of discussions about Taba geared to hammering out Israel's responses to the Egyptian case as presented last month at Geneva to the arbitration panel.

A number of British experts, including international lawyer Eli Lauterpacht and journalist Jon Kimche, will help the Israeli experts prepare what is called the "counter-memorandum" to be presented to the arbitrators next October.

Former Foreign Ministry director-general David Kimche (Jon's brother), who was instrumental in concluding with Egypt the agreed terms of reference for the arbitration, is expected to take part in the deliberations.

In recent days, Egyptian press reports have suggested that some of the maps that Israel submitted in its "memorial" last month were forgeries.

Lavi cannot be funded from defence budget, says Rabin

By AVI HOFFMAN
Post Aviation Reporter
PARIS. — If the Israeli government decides to proceed with production of the Lavi fighter it will have to find funding for it from outside the defence budget, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin told reporters over the weekend.

Rabin said that the government would have to make a decision soon, possibly even by the end of the month. The cabinet is due to resume discussion of the issue next week after his return.

Rabin downplayed reports that Chief of General Staff Rav Aluf Dan Shomron did not want the plane, declaring that no one at the General Staff had stated that the Lavi was no good.

The matter was simply one of money, he said. The depleted defence budget, which had been cut to \$2.6 billion per year over the past three years, from the \$3.2 billion per

year of the previous 10 years, could not support the project, he said.

However, the Lavi will be a good plane, he reiterated, and would meet the needs of the Israeli Air Force. Rabin, who was invited to visit the Paris Air Show by French Defence Minister Andre Giscard, was speaking to reporters at the Israel Embassy.

In a gesture that digressed from usual protocol, President Francois Mitterrand invited Rabin to the Elysee Palace for an hour and a half of "private" talks. Rabin reported that Mitterrand reaffirmed his support for an international framework to begin bilateral talks with Jordan. Mitterrand did not believe that such an international conference would dictate terms to Israel.

Speaking of the Lavi, Rabin noted that in the two years since the project was reviewed in February 1985, after Rabin took office, the cost of development of the Lavi rose from an

estimated \$2.2 billion to \$2.8 billion, of which \$1.4 billion had already been spent. The increase was partly due to a 10 per cent plus slippage in value of the U.S. dollar and because of natural cost overruns in a project of this magnitude.

Another element in the financing was that up to the end of 1985, the U.S. has especially earmarked \$250m. per year in aid for the Lavi. This figure had subsequently been raised to \$300m. per year but was now available for general military acquisition.

Rabin therefore saw no alternative to the government's increasing the defence budget by \$250m. a year to continue development of the Lavi. He noted that if the Americans saw that Israel was determined to continue the project to the extent of financing it from its own resources, instead of mostly relying on U.S. aid, this would likely encourage further support from the U.S.

Zionist lobby blamed over Saudi arms

AMMAN (Reuters). — Arab commentators yesterday blamed the Zionist lobby in the U.S. Congress for the Reagan Administration's decision to withdraw its request to sell 1,600 advanced Maverick missiles to Saudi Arabia.

No Saudi reaction was immediately available to Washington's announcement Thursday that the \$360-million deal had been postponed, and officials in Arab countries declined comment.

But in Washington, Arab League ambassador Clovis Maksoud said that by changing course on the proposed arms sale, President Reagan has created more resentment in the Middle East.

Yair Stern Ben-Zvi

Born June 8, 1887, Jerusalem, Israel to
Yael and Barazani Ben-Zvi
Named after
Avraham Yair Stern ז"ל (Lehi)
His memory lives on.

The brit will be held on
Monday, June 15, 1987 in Jerusalem.
For additional details, call: 02-232928.

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	12.6.87	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	18 21 17 22	17	22	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	13 16 12 17	12	17	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	8 23 11 21	11	21	Clear
CHICAGO	20 21 24 23	21	24	Clear
COVINGTON	8 18 15 20	15	20	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	13 22 19 22	19	22	Rain
GENEVA	11 22 18 24	18	24	Clear
HELSINKI	10 18 15 20	15	20	Cloudy
HONG KONG	28 30 28 30	28	30	Clear
JERUSALEM	8 14 11 17	11	17	Cloudy
LONDON	13 20 17 22	17	22	Clear
MADRID	12 24 21 27	21	27	Clear
MONTREAL	17 23 20 26	20	26	Rain
NEW YORK	19 23 20 23	20	23	Cloudy
OSLO	10 18 15 20	15	20	Cloudy
PARIS	10 20 17 22	17	22	Rain
RIO DE JANEIRO	18 26 23 27	23	27	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	13 26 23 27	23	27	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	9 18 15 20	15	20	Cloudy
TOKYO	18 24 21 27	21	27	Clear
TORONTO	20 24 21 27	21	27	Cloudy
VIENNA	8 14 11 17	11	17	Clear
ZURICH	16 22 19 22	19	22	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Pleasant

	Yesterday's	Today's	Max
Jerusalem	41	16-28	28
Golan	25	15-31	30
Nahariya	81	20-26	26
Safed	22	15-26	26
Haifa Port	22	19-31	30
Tiberias	20	20-36	35
Nazareth	28	18-30	30
Afula	30	18-32	32
Shomron	28	20-30	30
Tel Aviv	41	19-38	38
B-G Airport	53	17-31	30
Jericho	24	20-38	38
Gaza	20	20-28	28
Beer Sheva	38	18-33	33
Eilat	17	23-38	38

Birth

Adi, daughter to Orna and Amir Lewitski, granddaughter to Mira and Meir Lewitski and to Joke and Shalom Weiss, great-granddaughter to Loni Weiss-Kaufmann.

ARRIVALS

Holland's foreign minister, Hans van den Broek, will arrive tomorrow for a 4-day visit to Israel.

American airborne veterans, for a one-week visit to Israel and parachute jump on June 16. The group is led by Mike Epstein, staying at the Tel Aviv Plaza.

Hurvitz collapse

Receiver appointed at Yariv

By PINHAS LANDAU
First Finance Reporter

The final link in the business empire of the Hurvitz brothers was broken on Friday when the Tel Aviv District Court appointed a receiver for Yariv Agricultural Supplies Ltd. at the request of the First International Bank.

First International said it aimed to keep Yariv Agricultural as a going concern. By contrast, Leumi, in its suit filed Thursday, is seeking to wind up Yoni and Yoav Hurvitz's main companies - Oren Building Development and Investment Ltd., Yariv Trade and Investments Ltd., and Yariv Properties Ltd. (See page 6 for further details.)

First International spokesmen noted that the bank was fully covered for the \$6.5 million in loans it had to Yariv Agricultural, through a general lien on the company's assets and other collateral. It appears that the bank has made some provision for possible default on this debt in the past, but it does not believe that it will lose much, if any, money in the end.

There already exists a proposal from the company's 100-strong work-force to organize a worker buy-out, and the possibility of selling to other interested parties, such as Hamashbir Hamekazi, is also being weighed.

Yariv Agricultural was the last purchase of the Hurvitz brothers in their breakneck expansion. The company was owned by the Moshav Movement and went spectacularly bankrupt last year in the wake of mismanagement. The Hurvitz brothers paid \$4.25m. for the company, and almost immediately mortgaged the company to the First International Bank. It remained separate from their other companies and is not directly involved in their downfall.

The court-appointed attorney Avi Pilosoff and accountant Yigael Breitman as receivers and temporary managers.

Clarification

Contrary to what may have been construed from the headline in a front-page story last week, Aluf (Res.) Rafael Vardi will not be interrogated by and will not testify before the U.S. congressional committees investigating the Irangate affair. Vardi will be available for questioning by the committees about the Israeli official reports and the clarifications about the reports which have been written by Vardi and his staff. Vardi is serving as special adviser to the government and is working in coordination with the steering committee headed by cabinet secretary Elyakim Rubinstein.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Leftists who met PLO in Budapest to be prosecuted

Jerusalem Post Staff and agencies

TEL AVIV. - The members of the leftist delegation which traveled to Budapest last week to meet with PLO leaders will face prosecution on their return home. Justice Minister Avraham Shari said on Kol Yisrael radio on Friday.

The 15 delegates, headed by Rakeh MK Charlie Biton, are liable to three years in prison under a law passed last year by the Knesset which makes such contacts illegal. MK Biton enjoys nearly all-encompassing parliamentary immunity against prosecution. But that immunity could be lifted by a majority vote of the Knesset House Committee.

The Israeli delegation met with PLO executive member Abu Mazen and seven other PLO officials. In a declaration issued at the end of the talks, Biton called for "recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people," and demanded that "Israel recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to an independent state alongside the state of Israel."

The declaration continued: "Israel must participate in an international peace conference on the

Middle East under the auspices of the UN in which all the concerned parties participate including the PLO and the five permanent members of the Security Council."

Abu Mazen said that the PLO delegation gave "profound support" to the proposals. He denied a statement of support for an international conference on the Middle East by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

Meanwhile, a three-man delegation of US Jews, who had been received by PLO head Yasser Arafat in Tunis, told a press conference in Washington that the PLO has not abandoned its cause or its willingness to resort to violence if that is deemed necessary.

Hilda Silverman, of the New Jewish Agenda, said she felt the PLO position was summed up best by Imad Shakhour, Arafat's personal adviser on Israeli affairs, who said: "As long as Israel occupies (Palestine), we'll step up resistance. We're all radical if nobody listens; we're moderate if we achieve something." The delegation's aim for the visit was to get a better understanding of the PLO and to give the PLO a better understanding of the concerns and fears of Jews in America and elsewhere.

Berlin testimony to wind up on Tuesday

By ERNIE MEYER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
BERLIN. - Testimony here in the trial of John Demjanjuk is winding up with Treblinka guard Otto Horn scheduled on Tuesday to approve his statements for the record, and then the trial will return to Jerusalem, where regular hearings will begin next week.

The three Israeli judges have already left Germany. The record of the proceedings in Berlin will be read out before German Judge Hans Joerges Mueller, who will ask Horn to affix his signature to the testimony if he concurs.

Horn, now 83, had identified Demjanjuk as Treblinka's "Ivan the Terrible" in post-war photos he was shown. Under cross-examination by Demjanjuk's lawyer, Mark O'Connor, Horn said that he noted a resemblance but hadn't said that he was sure.

First among the four or five remaining prosecution witnesses next week will be a Yad Vashem expert

who will give evidence on the history of Ukrainian-Jewish relations. The rest of the prosecution's case is expected to last only two to three more weeks, whereupon the trial will go into summer recess.

There is some dispute over how



long the summer interlude should last. While the bench has indicated it favors only a fortnight break, defense attorney O'Connor has expressed interest in a four-to-six-week break.

When the court resumes hearings after the break and the defense begins its case, by law the first to take the stand will be the accused, John Demjanjuk himself.

THATCHER

(Continued from Page One)

tion represented a massive affirmation of support for Thatcher's policies, and made her the first premier this century to win three successive elections. And, as her close friend President Ronald Reagan noted in his congratulations, she becomes the first three-time winner since the 1832 Reform Act set Britain on the road to universal suffrage.

In January, she will have been 8½ years in office, the longest unbroken rule this century.

"Sound financial policy operated by government, continue to cut the (fiscal) controls and then the people supply the enterprise which has given the growth not only for an increased standard of living but for social services," the 61-year-old premier said. "That's the right background to continue an increasing extension of property."

Thatcher described the Tory majority as "fantastic," but there were some setbacks for her party, particularly in its failure to win support in Scotland, Wales, and the north. (See report on Page 3.)

The solid Conservative ground in the south and south-east held firm, and the party also fared well in the Midlands, all areas to have benefited from the upturn in the British economy under Thatcher.

The new political map showed a Britain sharply divided between the affluent south and industrially devastated north.

The government is now expected to make efforts to regain support in the northern inner city areas, while continuing to cut taxes, keep inflation down, and attempting to maintain the current monthly falls in the unemployment figures.

Labour and the Alliance were last night still licking their wounds. Labour's Neil Kinnock fought an impressive campaign that has enhanced his reputation as party leader, but the appeal of the party has hardly widened since Thatcher's 1983 landslide victory. Despite increasing its vote in inner city, Scottish and Welsh strongholds, Labour failed to make any significant breakthroughs into Tory heartlands.

Labour swept the north, taking 50 Scottish seats and slashing Tory strength there from 21 seats to 10. It picked up a 7 per cent swing in northern England and Wales.

The Tories were left without a single seat in the cities of Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool, but their 125 seats in south-east England left lone Labour members in only three southern cities - Bristol, Oxford and Norwich.

In London, where Labour needed a breakthrough to win the election,

the Tories held firm. They took 58 London seats, up three, while Labour was down three seats to 23 - its smallest share since World War II.

The impact of militant left-wing candidates on Labour was evident.

Ken Livingstone, a rising star on his first run for parliament, was elected, but his majority was less than half his Labour predecessor's. Bernie Grant, a West Indian-born Londoner, became the first black ever elected to the Commons, but also on a halved majority.

In the Alliance camp, recriminations were already beginning to fly, with much criticism of the joint approach of leaders David Owen and David Steel, which was said to have confused voters.

Steel has already hinted that he might stand down as Liberal leader within the term of this Parliament, and Owen is now a lonely Social Democratic figure in the House, since the three other members of the "Gang of Four" which formed the Party - Roy Jenkins, Shirley Williams and Bill Rodgers - all failed to win election.

Thatcher, commenting on the loss of many old-style Labour moderates and their replacement by more left-wing members, said that she expected difficulties on the floor of the House.

"Either you subscribe to democracy and accept its judgement, or you don't," she said. "They must not succeed - heaven knows - we fought two world wars on it."

Kinnock took a low profile after his defeat, but he did emerge with the pledge to go "on and on" fighting the Conservatives. Thatcher's victory, he said, would "deepen the divisions, worsen the afflictions, and increase the loss of trade, the loss of industry and the loss of jobs."

The party faced a painful inquest into why, despite a polished campaign, a youthful, popular leader in the person of 45-year-old Kinnock, and an unemployment rate of 10.9 per cent, it failed for the third time running.

Kinnock's anti-nuclear stance became a clear liability during the campaign, and some Labourites are hoping it will die a natural death if Reagan negotiates a deal with the Soviets to remove nuclear weapons from Europe.

Austin Mitchell, a senior Labour lawmaker, said the party had to accept that living standards had risen, that Thatcherism had created a vast new group of middle-class entrepreneurs, and that the old terminology of working-class versus the rich no longer applied.

Slogans slam Siniora

By JOEL GREENBERG

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Slogans denouncing Hanna Siniora, editor of the East Jerusalem Al-Fajr daily, were found yesterday painted on walls near the Old City's Damascus Gate. They expressed opposition to Siniora's initiative to run in the next Jerusalem municipal elections.

In a second protest action, an Israeli flag was burnt and hung next to a Palestinian flag on Salah A-Din Street, the main shopping thoroughfare of East Jerusalem. Police removed the flags and are investigating the incident.

Siniora's proposal has been widely condemned in local Palestinian circles, and was rejected by the PLO last week.

In Hebron, stones were thrown at two Israeli cars near the Islamic University, injuring a woman. In Nablus, security forces sealed the homes of two Palestinians charged with shooting a man they suspected of cooperating with the Israeli authorities.

Nidal Faroukh, 25, of the Hebron area, was put in administrative detention on Friday for six months, on suspicion of being a regional organizer for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. About 70 Palestinians from the territories are now in administrative detention, according to the IDF spokesman.

At Sebastia in the northern West Bank, the site of the first attempted Gush Emunim settlement, several hundred youthful demonstrators protested against settlement in the territories at a rally organized by Mapam. The protesters came from the party's Hashomer Hatzair youth movement and its parent Kibbutz Ha'artzi Federation. Heavily reinforced troops guarded the demonstrators and prevented them from waving placards. They also barred counter-demonstrators from the neighbouring Homesh settlement from carrying placards.

Hostages reported in Iran

BEIRUT (AP). - Some of the eight American hostages in Lebanon have been taken to Iran, where a powerful faction wants to put them on trial, the Beirut weekly magazine "Al-Sabah" reported yesterday.

The weekly broke the story of secret U.S. arms sales to Iran, said another group favored freedom for the hostages, but only in return for U.S. weapons bought by Iran but never shipped.

The Lebanese magazine said Hussein Ali Montazeri, the man chosen by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to succeed him, "demands that the American hostages in particular be brought to trial, especially since some of them have already been taken to Iran."

SIX SETTLERS

(Continued from Page One)

who blocked entry to the camp, cursing him, pushing him and lying on top of him, in order to enable other settlers to enter the camp and open fire at close range.

Shmuel "Zangy" Meidad, 27, is charged with helping Mishkan assault the officer, pushing the officer aside and helping his colleagues break into the camp.

Andre Jayefsky, 37, is charged with driving off with his car and running into a soldier, after he and another suspect were arrested and put in the vehicle under the soldier's guard. The soldier was hurt in the leg and shoulder.

In his written request to jail the accused until the end of legal proceedings, prosecutor Motti Pinzas said that "there is reason to believe that if the accused are freed from jail, they'll repeat their deeds, which aggravate the cycle of terror, and are responsible for a deterioration of the relations between Arabs and Jews."

Defence lawyer Elyakim Ha'etzi, who represents three of the accused, requested more time to study the material. Judge Zvi Cohen agreed to postpone the hearing until Tuesday, provided that all six remained in jail until then.



RIGHT WE ARE! Britons in Israel gave Maggie Thatcher's Conservative Party a landslide victory - 156 votes to just seven for Labour and nine for the Liberal Alliance - in an election night ballot held at Herzliya's Dan Accadia Hotel, last week.

Navon to ask \$17m. for universities

By BERNARD JOSEPHS

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Education Minister Yitzhak Navon is to press for a big cash boost for the country's hard-pressed universities at today's cabinet meeting. The minister will call on the government to provide an extra \$17 million for the next four years to help the institutions overcome the financial crisis, which is close to bringing some of them to their knees.

Already Tel Aviv University, the country's biggest, has said it may have to become a private institution, and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the country's oldest, had warned that it may not reopen for the new academic year, which begins

in October.

Last month the cabinet had approved a plan to charge students who do not serve in the army - mainly Arabs - \$500 a year more than those who are IDF veterans. The proposal ran into trouble after an uproar over its allegedly racist nature, and most university heads said they would not implement it.

Navon will ask the ministers to approve new funding for the universities when they debate the tuition fees for students at the government meeting today. The tuition fee issue has dragged on for several months.

At today's cabinet meeting Navon will call for the tuition fee for the coming year to be set at \$1,120 and

for the setting up of a public committee to fix a new fee for the next four years.

However, student leaders last night said that they were against any increase of the present tuition fee, which stands around \$800. David Berman, chairman of the National Union of Students, claimed that because of the uncertainty over fees, the number of undergraduates who have registered so far this year for university places had dropped considerably from previous years.

One example, he said, was Haifa University, which was showing a drop in student numbers of 10 per cent for the coming year.

Arab graduates have battle to find jobs

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. - Arab university graduates have more trouble finding employment than their Jewish counterparts because they enter a job market that is fairly saturated, cannot pull political strings, are barred from certain positions because of security reasons and face discrimination by Jewish employers.

This emerged from a seminar at Haifa University at the end of last week.

One of the speakers, Majd El Haj, of Haifa University said that the 1,300 Arabs graduating this year "will get two certificates: one for graduating and the other for being unemployed."

Prof. Sammy Smooha, also of Haifa University said a recent survey of the country's Jews showed that 80 per cent hold that in a Jewish state Jews seeking work should be given preference over Arabs by employers; 66 per cent would not want to work under an Arab and 45 per cent believe that if dismissals are necessary, Arabs should be fired first.

In addition to facing security clearance obstacles, Arab graduates

enter a job market with few openings, at the same time, Jewish graduates whose parents are from Moslem countries were fighting for their "fair share" of jobs against graduates with parents from European countries. What's more, Arab political parties had little if any political patronage to dispense to the Arab graduate, while Jewish graduates could obtain jobs through the Jewish parties.

Dr. Eli Rekhes, of Tel Aviv University's Dayan Centre, noted that the problem had worsened considerably in the past 15 years because there now were many more Arab graduates. The number of graduates has swollen from fewer than 1,000 in the early 1970s to some 14,000 today.

Though the problem had not brought the Arab students out into the streets, Rekhes said it was a powder keg. It was aggravated by the fact that the Arabs tended to attribute their difficulty in finding work to discrimination, even when this was not the case.

The problem was also made worse by the lack of an economic base in the Arab sector to absorb the graduates.

SANCTIONS

(Continued from Page One)

In response, Kessar raised four points which, from the Histadrut viewpoint, were central to the negotiations. These were adjustments to pension calculations; wage rises for the lowest-paid employees; and a reduced working week.

Nissim responded that the pensioners' problems were being ex-

amined by the Treasury's legal advisers, while the lowest-grade pay levels were covered by the recently-passed Minimum Wage Law. But the Treasury rejected the Histadrut demands for higher wages and a shorter working week.

The two sides agreed that the negotiating teams should meet again this week in order to press its claims.

Polluted water supply

Science and Health Reporter

Residents of a number of settlements in the Judean Mountains, the Jordan Rift and Samaria were told to boil their drinking water until further notice because of contaminated water supplies found by the Health Ministry.

The settlements are: Roglit, Netiv Halamed Heh, Aderet, Givat Yeshayahu in the Jerusalem Corridor, and Phatesael, Netiv Gagdud, Na'ama and Ma'ale Ephraim in the Jordan Rift and Samaria.

On the thirtieth day after the passing of our dear

LUDWIK ECKER (Adv.) ז"ל

a memorial service and tombstone unveiling will be held at 4 p.m., Tuesday, June 16, 1987 at the Kiryat Shaul cemetery.

We shall meet at the cemetery gate at 3:45 p.m.

Our thanks to all who expressed condolences.

The Family

With great grief we announce the passing of

AUREL CAPPON ז"ל

The burial will take place on Sunday, June 14, 1987 at 2 p.m. at the Hof Hacarmel cemetery.

We will meet at the main entrance.

Michael and Ritta Cappon
Ella Duenias and family
Laura Gruber and family
Dolly Cohen and family
Melita Frimat and family
Herta Lakshin

In Loving Memory

Eighteen years have passed since we lost the dearest of men - beloved husband, father, grandfather and brother, the pianist

ELIAHU RUDIAKOW

The Family

With sadness we announce the passing of our much loved father, grandfather and father-in-law

LEO KATZENBERG

a kind, good-hearted man

The Family

سكراوات الاله

First non-whites and more women get Commons seats

LONDON. — When Margaret Thatcher enters the House of Commons to begin her third term as prime minister, she will be one of a record 41 women who won the right to take seats in the "mother of parliaments."

Among the sea of white male faces will be 17 women members of the governing Conservative Party and 21 from the socialist Labour Party, including the first black woman lawmaker, Diane Abbott.

Two women from the centrist Alliance were also elected Thursday, as was a woman representing the Scottish Nationalist Party.

There will be four non-white faces, the first since an Asian Communist was elected in 1922 and served seven years. Besides Abbott, two black men and one ethnic Asian were elected on Labour tickets in inner-city districts.

"We went before as humble petitioners — never again," declared black lawyer Paul Boateng, 35, claiming victory in London's Brent South district. "We go now as tribunes, socialist tribunes of all the people, black and white, in Brent South."

Abbott, who won the East London district of Hackney North and Stoke Newington, promised to keep fighting for separate black sections within the Labour Party.

The three major parties fielded 28

non-white candidates. For the first time, some were nominated in areas where they stood a real chance of winning.

Bernie Grant, born in the West Indies, won with a huge majority for the London district of Tottenham, and in Leicester, Keith Vaz, of Goan origin, defeated a hardline Conservative.

Feminists said Friday that while 41 women elected is an improvement over the 28 who held seats before, it is still only a fraction of the 650 seat available.

"It's not that wonderful," said Elizabeth Vallance, head of political studies at the University of London's



Labour MP Diane Abbott, Britain's first black woman MP. (AP)

Queen Mary College.

Vallance said there were a record 377 women candidates running for office compared with 276 in the last election, in 1983, and added that the prospects of electing more women are bleak until the governing Conservatives encourage more women to run.

"Because they have a women prime minister, they think that takes care of their debt," she said.

Thatcher has eschewed quotas or other special treatment to encourage women to enter politics, pointing out she made it alone.

One well-known female face that will not appear in the new parliament is that of Shirley Williams, president of the Social Democratic Party.

As a member of the Labour Party in the 1960s and 1970s, she was considered likely to become Britain's first woman prime minister. She was defeated in her Cambridge district.

Another face that will be conspicuous by its absence is that of Enoch Powell, who served in parliament for 30 years before he was ousted Friday.

Powell, a former Conservative minister once tipped to become prime minister, spent much of his career agitating for repatriating black and Asian immigrants from Britain. (AP, Reuters)



South Korean students disperse after riot police fire tear gas into a crowd in Seoul, yesterday on the fourth day of anti-government demonstrations. (Reuters)

Korea violence in fourth day; the worst since 1980

SEOUL (AP). — Defiant anti-government protesters held out for a fourth day yesterday at South Korea's Roman Catholic Centre while thousands of supporters again clashed with police in downtown areas of the capital.

Police hurled tear-gas grenades and charged into crowds in an effort to break up the demonstrations, which appeared to be gaining wider support and encouragement from ordinary people in the streets.

About 700 people staged a street sit-down between two of the city's largest department stores, shouting anti-government slogans against "military dictatorship." About 1,500 other people on the sidelines applauded and repeated the slogans, witnesses said.

The clashes came as church officials attempted to work out a com-

promise with the government to end the cathedral siege. No details of the talks were released, but priests said their offer to escort the demonstrators out had been rebuffed and they feared that security forces might storm the cathedral.

The latest clashes follow the arrest of 13 dissident leaders on charges of taking part in illegal protests.

The latest violence is the worst to have hit Seoul since President Chun Doo Hwan took power with military aid in 1980. Many people fear that the government will resort to martial law if the protests continue.

"We face an endless series of clashes and a vicious cycle of fighting between the ruling bloc, intent on pushing its political goals, and the opposition, bent on extreme struggle," the *Chosun Ilbo* newspaper

warned yesterday.

Many Koreans say they are no longer willing to endure the harsh, authoritarian governments that have dominated the country since its founding in 1948. They say the time has come to dismantle the huge security machine that suppresses dissent and make way for full democracy.

"The real issue is the dissolution of the military dictatorship structure and a complete change to a truly democratic government," said Kim Young Sam, leader of the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party.

There is little sign so far of the government losing its grip on the country, but it has been hard-pressed to contain the large and well-organized protests, especially in Seoul.

Western allies mend fences on arms and nuclear policy

REYKJAVIK (Reuters). — Emerging from a month-long dilemma, NATO allies hope they have ended their disarray on arms control and mapped out a coherent strategy for the immediate future.

The 16 Western allies went into a key meeting here last week clearly uncertain whether they could head off an open row over missile policy and end an embarrassing dispute between the U.S. and France on conventional force reductions.

But the foreign ministers emerged from the two-day session on Friday exuding optimism, with anxieties on the missile question eased to the satisfaction of all, and a last minute compromise worked out on the reduction of conventional forces.

Remarks by officials after the meeting reflected the feeling that NATO could now regain the initiative from Soviet leader Mikhail Gor-

bachev, who has stolen the limelight with his disarmament proposals and pushed NATO on to the defensive.

News of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's election victory lifted a further shadow from the alliance, which had feared it might have to confront the problem of a Labour government pledged to unilateral disarmament.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, described the Reykjavik ministerial session as "especially productive and forward-looking."

The meeting gave Washington the go-ahead it had sought to conclude an agreement with the Soviet Union that would eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles from Europe. It also laid out a "cohesive and comprehensive" strategy on arms control.

This listed future priorities as a 50 per cent cut in long-range weapons,

a ban on chemical weapons, a redressing of the East-West imbalance in conventional forces and reductions down to equal ceilings in small missiles with a range under 500 kilometres.

As well as satisfying the administration of President Reagan, which is bent on concluding an arms agreement before leaving office next year, the Reykjavik meeting smoothed West German fears over a deal on intermediate weapons that would leave them exposed to short-range missiles and Soviet superior conventional forces.

The agreement reached between the allies formally ended what French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond called months of "total agitation" over Soviet moves on arms control that have challenged NATO's superiority over the issue.

Ex-marine stunned as U.S. drops espionage charges

QUANTICO, Virginia (AP). — A former guard at the U.S. embassy in Moscow says he was stunned when the Marine Corps dropped espionage charges against him because he thought officials were "going to push it as hard as they could to save face."

Marine Cpl. Arnold Bracy, 21, appeared at a news conference Friday after the corps announced it was dismissing the charges. He said he was forced to sign a confession under threat of losing his rights of American citizenship and being kicked out of the corps.

Bracy had been accused of assisting another marine guard, Sgt. Clayton Lonetree, in allowing Soviets into secure areas of the embassy.

The corps, in a statement released shortly before Bracy's news conference, confirmed for the first time that the former marine had "confessed to a number of serious offences against the uniform code of military justice, including espionage."

But under the code, the corps said, "confessions are not admissible as evidence unless there is independent evidence to corroborate them. Despite thorough investigation, the necessary corroborative evidence has not been developed."

The corps said it would continue its investigation.

CARRINGTON. — Nato secretary-general Lord Carrington has been fined \$65 in Dover for careless driving after his car collided with another car when the chief official of the Western alliance veered to the wrong side of the road in the southern English port.

Clashes follow papal mass in Gdansk

LODZ, Poland (AP). — Pope John Paul II praised the Christian tradition in his communist homeland yesterday, a day after police clashed with Solidarity supporters following a papal mass in Gdansk.

The Polish-born pontiff started the sixth day of his pilgrimage with a stop in Czestochowa, site of the country's holiest shrine, where he warned against abuses of the "difficult gift of freedom."

He then took a 30-minute helicopter ride to Lodz, an economically troubled industrial city best known for its textile manufacturing, for an outdoor mass before hundreds of thousands of people at Lublinek airfield.

Noting that he was giving first communion to 100 young children during a special ceremony, he recalled, "our Polish tradition, which for 1,000 years has been formed on this land as the Christian tradition."

The pope, wearing his white robe and mitre, also greeted Catholic pilgrims who had come from the Soviet bloc nations of East Germany and Czechoslovakia to see him.

After the mass, he headed to a meeting with textile workers at a nearby factory.

The Pope arrived in Czestochowa shortly after dusk Friday from the

Solidarity stronghold of Gdansk, where he voiced support for the banned union before a chanting crowd of more than one million people.

After he spoke, hundreds of riot police wielding clubs charged Solidarity supporters who marched towards downtown Gdansk.

Eyewitnesses, including Associated Press reporters, said at least a dozen people were injured in the melee Friday evening and several of the young and middle-aged protesters were detained.

The state-run news agency Pap, however, said in a brief report that no arrests occurred after what it called "a noisy group of demonstrators" dispersed following appeals from priests and "a decisive stand on the part of the police."

The clash occurred at the end of a day when thousands of police patrolled the streets of Gdansk in an apparent attempt by communist authorities to prevent anti-government protests.

The police presence, backed up by several water cannons, appeared to be the heaviest since martial law was imposed in Poland in December, 1981. Union sources said at least 32 people were taken into protective custody in Gdansk.

Report denied that synagogue killers held

ANKARA (AP). — Turkish newspapers reported yesterday that Italian police have arrested two suspects in last year's bloody terrorist attack on the Neve Shalom Synagogue in Istanbul. But the reports were denied by Turkish and Italian authorities.

According to the press reports, the two suspects said they were members of Abu Nidal's terrorist organization and that they had played a part in last September's synagogue massacre, in which 23 worshippers were killed.

'Barbie knew deportation meant death'

LYON (Reuters). — A West German expert on war criminals told the Klaus Barbie trial Friday that the former Gestapo chief in Lyon must have known that Jews deported to Nazi camps were on the road to death.

Wolfgang Scheffler testified that between 1942 and 1944, when Barbie was based in Lyon, SS officers of his rank were aware that "deportation meant death."

Barbie, who has announced a boycott of his trial for crimes against humanity, faces life imprisonment if convicted of involvement in the wartime death of some 400 Jews and 300 resistance fighters.

A major part of the prosecution case will be to establish whether the former SS secret police chief was aware of the fate awaiting deportees.

Bokassa to appeal death sentence

BANGUI, Central African Republic (AP). — Jean-Bedel Bokassa, the former emperor Bokassa I, yesterday challenged the legality of his conviction and death sentence in a formal demand for a retrial.

One of his French defence attorneys, Francois Gibault, registered Bokassa's appeal with the Supreme Court of the Central African Republic within the three-day time limit following the end of the six-month-long trial.

A criminal court of three judges and six jurors found the deposed tyrant guilty Friday of ordering the brutal murder of real or imagined political opponents and their relatives during his 14-year reign of terror.

Bokassa was also found guilty of ordering innumerable arbitrary arrests — often leading to the death of the prisoner — and stealing millions of dollars from the treasury of this impoverished former French colony.

The sentence cannot be carried out while Bokassa's appeal for a retrial is being heard.

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FOREIGN BRIEFS

Egypt and PLO seeking to mend fences

CAIRO (Reuters). — Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organization, estranged for the past two months, are trying to mend fences, an Egyptian minister was quoted as saying in a newspaper published Friday.

"The two sides right now are trying to contain this passing crisis and to impart political realism on their relations," Boutros Boutros Ghali, minister of state for external affairs, told the French-language daily *Le Journal d'Egypte*.

President Hosni Mubarak closed PLO offices in Egypt in April to protest against resolutions by the Palestine National Council, the Palestinian exile parliament, attacking Egypt's relations with Israel.

Long jail terms for Action Directe killers

PARIS (Reuters). — A special anti-terrorist court yesterday sentenced Action Directe urban guerrilla Regis Schleicher to life imprisonment for his role in the 1983 murders of two Paris policemen.

Another Action Directe member, Nicolas Halphen, charged with complicity in the murders and attempted murder, was jailed for 10 years while his brother Claude, like Schleicher charged with murder and attempted murder, was acquitted for lack of evidence.

The nine-day retrial followed the collapse of the first trial last December after five jurors pulled out because Schleicher had threatened judge and jury with "the rigours of proletarian justice."

Cosmonauts install solar battery in space

MOSCOW (AP). — Two Soviet cosmonauts took a walk in space late Friday to install half of a solar battery to the outside of their orbiting complex, Soviet media reported.

Cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Alexander Laveikin left the Mir space station, which has been their home since February 6, to attach a hinged truss designed to carry two photovoltaic panels, the Tass news agency said. They will affix a second hinged truss to the Mir's hull during a similar space walk this week, then unfold all four panels of the solar battery like wings, Tass reported.

The battery, which will be the Mir's third, will increase power output aboard the space station for scientific experiments, Soviet media said.

Bomb blast Valencia treasury office

VALENCIA (AP). — A bomb exploded early yesterday in front of a government office building in this eastern Mediterranean city, seriously damaging the building and several cars parked nearby, but injuring no one, police said.

The explosion occurred just before 2 a.m. yesterday in front of a building housing an office of the National Treasury in downtown Valencia, police said, adding that the blast bore the earmark of the Basque separatist organization Eta.



STATE OF ISRAEL MAXIMUM PRICES FOR BAKED PRODUCTS AND MARGARINE effective Sunday, June 14, 1987

SOFT CITRUS DRINKS

Product name	Capacity	Packaging	NIS price to consumer incl. VAT	NIS price to consumer in Eilat
Soft Citrus Drink "Crystal", Tabori, Ltd.	1 litre	Bottle	1.02	0.87

BAKED PRODUCTS

Product name	Weight	Packaging	NIS price to consumer incl. VAT	NIS price to consumer in Eilat
"Petit-Bonheur" biscuits, ordinary, Osem	250 grm.	packet	1.28	1.11
"Petit-Bonheur" biscuits, ordinary, Osem	500 grm.	packet	2.40	2.10
"Petit-Bonheur" biscuits, ordinary, Osem	1 kg.	packet	4.44	3.86
"Petit-Bonheur" biscuits, Hadar	200 grm.	packet	0.91	0.79
"Petit-Bonheur" biscuits, Hadar	1 kg.	packet	3.64	3.17
"Marie" biscuits, Osem	1 kg.	packet	4.44	3.86
"Petit-Bonheur" biscuits, ordinary, Frumim	1 kg.	packet	4.44	3.86
Wafers, Hadar	1 kg.	box	5.14	4.47
Wafers, Frumim	1 kg.	box	5.67	4.93
Filled cookies, Osem	1 kg.	box	6.15	5.35
Fig rolls, Frumim	1 kg.	box	5.22	4.54
Fig rolls, Frumim	400 grm.	packet	2.40	2.10

MARGARINE

Product name	Packaging	weight	Retail excl. VAT	NIS price Consumer excl. VAT	NIS price Retail in Eilat	NIS price Consumer in Eilat
Margarine with or without salt, butter-taste margarine or baking margarine	packet	200 grm.	0.35	0.45	0.35	0.39
Margarine with or without salt, or butter-taste margarine	cup	250 grm.	0.49	0.64	0.48	0.55
Light-calorie margarine	cup	250 grm.	0.37	0.48	0.36	0.41
Margarine with milk	packet	200 grm.	0.39	0.50	0.38	0.43
Margarine with milk	cup	250 grm.	0.56	0.72	0.55	0.62



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The challenge of leadership

When Chaim Weizmann proposed to Professor Einstein in the early '20s that he join the Jewish Agency, Einstein replied: "It is difficult to be a chosen people, and more difficult to be a chosen leader; but it is even more difficult to be a chosen leader of a chosen people." Neither is it easy to be an elected leader in an electing society.

Leadership - like every human phenomenon - is torn between opposite poles. So much the more so in a democratic regime. It must contend with the built-in contradiction between the universal role derived from its name: leadership, and the role unique to democracy: representing.

This dilemma is the root of the contradiction between the leader as the bearer of his own vision and the leader as his people's representative: between the need to respond to today's needs, and the distant pole of building the scaffold for tomorrow.

between the desire to take decisive action, even in the absence of consensus, and the desire to preserve unity even at the price of decision.

between the need to fulfill the roles of daily husbandry, with success measured - as people say - by good marks in the press, and undertaking major initiatives, receiving good marks from the historians.

A leader finds himself faced with situations which he himself did not create, and is destined to leave behind him tasks not fully completed. Flaubert rightly remarked that there is a clear division of labor between the Creator of the world and mankind: God is responsible for the beginning and the end, while man is responsible for what happens in between.

In the democratic reality, one cannot always enjoy the luxury of choosing between leading the people and representing them. The elected leader must contend daily with the need to reconcile the two. He was once by his ability to accord one preference over the other at the right moment, and on the correct issues. Leaders are, in the last analysis, judged more on their record than on their character.

In choosing between the effects of an impressive candidacy and the need to fulfill the mission, the leader must take precedence. You have nothing to offer if you have no true vision in which you believe, to which you are committed, for which you are prepared to exert yourself and take risks - you have no place as a leader, and no right to ask for a mandate from the people.

To be sure, in a democratic regime, a leader must also be a true representative, honestly responsive to his constituency. In other words, he must know who he represents and what those who elected him expect of him. What they would prefer him to do, what they believe he can best achieve. Representing is a duty. Leading is a mission.

How, then, can we resolve this apparent contradiction between representing the electorate and realizing one's own vision? It would be



Shimon Peres (Rubinger)

men that presumptuous on the part of a leader in a democracy to appear on the stage pretending to represent generations past or those yet to come. A leader is elected by his contemporaries. It is to them that he owes his allegiance, and to them that he is accountable.

With all due modesty, a leader dare not forget that there is a constituency which has no representation, the constituency of tomorrow. A leader must represent this unrepresented precinct. He must convince the people of today of the need to invest a portion of their talent and resources in the future, for the sake of their own children.

Vice Premier Shimon Peres analyzes the role of the leader in a democracy, in a lecture at the Hebrew University last week.

Good leaders, although chosen within a given political reality, must not become servants of the status quo. They must represent change and hope. They must represent the tension between real and ideal.

The second priority of a leader must be to weigh carefully at what time and on what issue he must force a decision, even at the expense of unity at that time and on that issue he must look towards unity at the time of decision.

At what time and for what purpose must he initiate reform, and at what time and for what purpose he must maintain the status quo? When the status quo is no longer viable.

Sometimes the people sense this distinction at one period choosing a revolutionary or reforming leader, while at another choosing a leader who upholds the status quo. Often, however, this distinction is in the hands of the leader, who is tested by his ability to properly adapt his approach to the time and issue at hand.

Generally, I would say that the task of leadership is to maintain national unity, so as to enable the people to make choices based on the merits of each case.

There were times when Israeli society was fairly homogeneous. We did not need to worry about a possible breakdown of the structure of society. He could propose decisions, and be sure they would be

weighed on their specific merits.

But when the nation is heterogeneous, responses often spring from structural differences irrelevant to the issue at hand rather than from political views on the specific question. You may find, for example, that the reaction to a political proposal reflects religious or ethnic differences rather than political predispositions.

It is the role of the leader to strive to bring the people together, enabling them to choose freely, free of prejudices or fear of schism. To encourage them to sustain their pluralistic character without undermining their unity. To be united as a people while divided over concepts is the intricate task of modern leadership.

Third, in choosing between the modest service of the daily affairs of the state and the people on the one hand, and the dramatic service of national and human history on the other, I would strongly recommend that leaders beware of history - and even more so of historians... It is not only modesty which is important, but wisdom as well.

When we analyze those regarded as "historic leaders," we find hardly one who made history and impressed the historians without bloodshed. It is those with blood on their hands, such as Genghis Khan on the one hand and Napoleon on the other, who attracted the greatest historical attention. Had Napoleon confined himself to composing the Napoleonic Code, it is doubtful that his name would have graced so many pages of history.

Leaders are indeed sometimes faced with life and death decisions concerning the fate of their people. When threatened - they must conduct the defense of their people forcefully; when free - they must prefer the less "historic" duties of daily life and the quality of life.

Leaders are in fact subject to the great danger of seeking a place in history. Leadership creates a historical ego - although leaders hardly need to have their egos fortified - and the leader's thoughts begin to wander towards self-aggrandizement, personal glory, ignoring the fulfillment of more vital tasks. Saving lives is an undertaking in no way inferior to those tasks which win one a place in the history books. Sometimes lowering the level of injustice or of poverty among the people is more important than grandiose and monumental projects on which the leader can inscribe his name in glorious letters of stone or steel.

It may be that preventing war makes less of an impression on the records of history than participating in war. Nevertheless I believe that moral judgment must take precedence over "historical" considerations in the democratic perception of leadership.

Moral judgment is ultimately the highest degree of wisdom. And real leadership cannot and should not be based on self-deception, or on the deception of the people. At the end of the day, a leader must stand up and say: I served my people. I did not try to make the people serve me.

By HELGA DUDMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Moslems clobber Christians! And do it gallantly, in a surge of unity, and with no fumbling in the decision-making process! Such is the banner message for the 3rd of this coming July, which will mark the 800th anniversary of the Battle of Hittim (or Hattin, or some other version.)

Some Moslem circles are planning appropriate festivities to commemorate this great and gory battle, which took place on a hillside near Tiberias by the "horns" of an extinct volcano. Moslem circles are right to mark this victory of their greatest military hero, Saladin. His defeat of the flower of Crusader warriors opened the way for the Moslem capture of Jerusalem, effectively ending the Crusader Kingdom in the Holy Land.

"Great!" said an American visitor to Tiberias when we discussed the impending anniversary. He is very good at making money, and he went on: "We'll recreate the battle! Knights sweltering in their armor! No water! Fire swirling up the hillside, Saladin in his tent, cutting off Reginald's head with his sword! We'll sell tickets, balloons, T-shirts, popcorn..."

It was inspiring to listen to him, but I found myself even more impressed by several messages of this antique story. For one thing, Saladin has come down to us from contemporary observers and historians of all religious persuasions as a leader of noble character, unusual for his time or indeed of any time. Of course, his religious zeal was fierce, and he hated the enemies of his faith. But here are some of the adjectives bestowed on him by modern historians: extreme gentleness, kindness, honesty, and civility towards the weak and vanquished.

Unfortunately, the limited time still left would prevent even a superficial Festival Committee from making the necessary plans, too bad. We couldn't have invited all Arabs who might wish to come (there's a law against that) although Arabs living in Israel would have every right to such a party. But only Israeli organizational genius would initiate such a do: according to a Galilee observer writing 50 years ago, Arabs showed no interest whatsoever in the battle site until relatively recently, and it was not until 1932 that they first celebrated the great victory of 1187.

And of course, the Druse. They were newcomers to history at the time of our battle, having entered the stage only about a century earlier, when their religion was founded by a Fatimid Caliph of Egypt. (His

800 years since Saladin's greatest victory

Celebrating the Battle of Hittim



Horns of Hittim

(Bar-Am)

mother was Russian; should we have thought of inviting the Russians?)

The Druse, in any case, throng to this site every spring to celebrate at the tomb of their prophet, Nabi Shuib, who for the Jews is Jethro, Moses' father-in-law. This crusading reporter has personally heard of a legend told by a young Druse passing

as false as the relics of the "True Cross" round which it was ruffled, met its judicial end.

We come now, and high time too, to the Jewish presence at our celebration. No, we would not plan to stand on the sidelines with loudspeakers shouting Saladin-adjectives at the Moslems: "Yallah! What ab-

Galilee gambols

the time at the kiosk near the shrine. According to him, the site was chosen as a shrine by Saladin himself after his victory: his thirsty horse brought the conqueror to the nearby spring, and he decided to commemorate his triumph by building a memorial.

We don't know whether any Christians would like to turn up to play the losing team. Early in this century, reports still referred to a lonely chapel erected on the site by medieval Christians to commemorate the victims of the battle, but all traces of this have long vanished.

Protestants (who of course hadn't yet been invented - Luther's birth was still 300 years off when the Moslems won) tend to be unkind about this Catholic experience. A classic example is the century-old account by George Adam Smith, whose ringing tones described the final tragic scenes at Hittim, when "a militant and truculent Christianity,

out extreme gentleness? What about kindness, honesty, civility to the weak and vanquished? Why don't you even try to emulate your greatest leader? Would Saladin throw bombs at buses? Kill women and children? Fie!" We might even hand out multilingual leaflets reminding visitors that Saladin was a Kurd. Hmm. Today's liberation movements take different forms...

No, the Jewish element in Saladin's victory takes the form of the Jewish world's greatest figure of the age - Maimonides, whose life span was very nearly coterminous with that of Saladin (we have just celebrated the 850th anniversary of his birth, so the calculations are simple) and whose memorial tomb in Tiberias is only a few kilometers from the Horns of Hittim.

It is a safe assumption that the two were acquainted. After all, Maimonides was court physician. In Old Cairo, to one of Saladin's sons, the

Sultan of Egypt, and he turned down a medical job offer from Saladin's adversary, Richard the Lion-Heart.

According to yet another legend, Saladin even offered to "give" Jerusalem to Maimonides as a present, after the Crusaders had been driven out. But Maimonides, according to this story, decided not to accept the kind offer because he knew that after Saladin's death his sons - 17 of them, by some accounts - would wrest it away from him, and because the time was not yet ripe for such a development. The theory has also been presented that Saladin intended to re-establish the Kingdom of Judaea and bring about the return of the Diaspora Jews, largely because he wanted an autonomous political entity as a buffer state between Syria and Egypt, whose quarrels were constant.

Now does anybody remember Reginald, up in the third paragraph, whose head gets cut off by Saladin? This was Reginald of Châtillon, who has come down to us as an "unscrupulous adventurer" and "brilliant brigand." Reginald's worst mistake, in a career of profitable word-breaking and law-breaking, was to seize a caravan, some years earlier, in which a sister of Saladin was travelling.

Eschiva, alone in Tiberias in the castle, sends a desperate message to her husband in Jerusalem. Raymond urges the Crusader king to send help to his family, but not to engage in Saladin's main force. Things went wrong: the battle was fought when the Christian knights on their way to Tiberias, resting near that spring, were driven to the top of the hill and defeated with much gore.

When it was over, Saladin gave Raymond safe conduct, as for Reginald, when Saladin gave water to the captured Crusader nobility, he was outraged to see Reginald, too. It was his last drink. As an eyewitness described the drama, "not for all the riches on earth would Saladin let him live longer. He asked for a sword and cut off his head, because Reginald had never honored a pledge." The next day Eschiva surrendered the castle. Saladin, chivalrous as always, gave her an escort to safety in Tyre, to join the last Crusader remnants.

Do we really know that this is how it really was? Of course not, though this does not detract from its festival value. The great modern historian of the Crusades, Sir Steven Runciman, pointed out recently that we can't be sure anything really happened: "We may believe that in 1805 Nelson won the Battle of Trafalgar," he observed of another conclusive battle, "We believe it because the evidence for it seems overwhelming. But we can't know for certain - we weren't there."

The Grand Finale

By LEV BEARFIELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel Festival ends tonight with a flurry of hit performances. The final performance of *Carmen* is slated for 8:30 p.m., but the opera has proved such a smash that an added performance is being squeezed in at 5 p.m. The Stuttgart Ballet also concludes its run of *The Taming of the Shrew* today with two performances. And there are Shmuel Hasfari's *Feathers* and Mendi Rodan's Beethoven marathon to wrap things up.

But maybe the festival isn't ending a moment too soon. That, at least, is the impression one gets from some of the street lunacies that have been foisted on the public. I mean, I thought we'd seen it all, what with the Smartut Theatre's naked Jesus and slaughtered chickens, or Dan Zakheim's ubiquitous angel wing-prints and mad Swiss bell-ringers.

But then on Friday, we caught Yossi Tzemach's *Place and Friends*. "Caught" is the appropriate word, because experiencing this performance seemed akin to contracting a disease. Nothing we had seen before, and nothing we could dream up in our most fevered imagination, could match this one.

There was, for example, the young man who lay in the Gerard Behar Plaza with a laundry basket over his head. He was reciting something, but as a wicker basket makes for a fairly effective muzzle, no one could understand him.

A young lady meanwhile was cloistered inside a concert bunker, busily slapping fingerprint on a post and barking out the occasional odd word. Odd doesn't nearly describe it.

Wandering around between the man in the laundry basket, the woman painting the post and Milkfoot and Mirror-Girl was an entire *minyan* of additional chanters - in fact, 10 men and two women - walking in lockstep. This little con-



gregation repeated words emanating from a tape-recorder borne by their leader. Occasionally they addressed the small crowd of spectators. Occasionally they harangued passers-by on the sidewalk or chanted at the passing traffic on the street.

This went on for nearly an hour. One pregnant passer-by was so startled that she almost dropped her Shabbat flowers. But most witnesses quickly turned torpid in the sun and drifted away, expressing disgust.

On this final festival day, Tzemach's troupe relentlessly presents *Place and Friends* at the Gerard Behar Plaza at 6 p.m., and the Pyramid children's theatre presents *Alice in Magikland* at the Henry Crown Plaza at 4, 5 and 6 p.m.

Will

Shmuel Haberman-Browns
please contact
The Israel Economist

PHOTO: 22-02

W. Bank service makes soldiers 'grow up fast'

By LEA LEVAVI

Army service in Judea and Samaria makes soldiers grow up faster, according to a former head of mental health services in the IDF.

Dr. Ron Levy, speaking on Kol Yisrael's *Weekly Newsreel* yesterday said that the experience enables them to crystallize their values and political preferences because they have to make decisions and take full responsibility ("pay the price") for what they decide. "It isn't like a theoretical discussion in the youth movement or in a 12th-grade classroom," he said. "A soldier at a roadblock or in other difficult situations is dealing with real life."

He said some soldiers are hurt emotionally by their experiences in the territories, and others emerge unscathed because they see their army service as something to get over with and don't give it too much thought. Still others come out of the experience stronger, he said.

Service in the territories is only a small part of what the average soldier experiences during his service, he said. "The difficulties of dealing with civilian populations also occur

in conventional warfare, as we saw in Lebanon and even before that," Levy said.

Several soldiers who have served in Lebanon as reservists or during compulsory service were also interviewed on the programme. One described the "strange feeling" he had carrying out a search in a home in the territories in the middle of the night. "I ask myself how I would react if soldiers came into my house, tore the place apart and woke up the kids... I suppose in the end there's nothing to do but surrender. The soldiers have all the power."

One of the participants said he wouldn't shoot at Jewish demonstrators or at their cars because "they are soldiers in my army and part of my people." Another said that if he is given orders to quell disturbances he would try to treat all troublemakers equally even though he knows it would be hard.

The military spokesman said that the IDF is examining the effects of service in the territories on soldiers and will make its conclusions public when they are finalized.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

The Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations
invites the public to
a lecture by
Professor Michael Macdonald
Williams College, Massachusetts
on
**"The Luck of the Irish:
Political Conflict in Northern Ireland"**
on Monday, June 15, 1987 at 12:00
in The Round Room, Truman Building
Mount Scopus Campus, Jerusalem

Tourism up 35%

Over 124,000 tourists visited Israel in May, which was 35 percent higher than the figure for May 1986, the Tourism Ministry has announced. Close to 600,000 tourists visited the country in the first five months of 1987, which was 27 percent above the figure for the similar period last year.

Germs trained

Health Inspectors

Two Science and Health Reporter Twenty-four residents of the Gaza Strip graduated this week from the intensive course for health inspectors for Gaza residents.

The graduates will be hired by the local authorities to improve the environmental and health conditions there.

Wife beater jailed

BEERSHEBA (Hm). - A local man was ordered jailed for four months by a magistrates' court judge here on Friday for beating his wife so badly that she required medical treatment. Eben Viade, 41, who punched his wife in the face and kicked her repeatedly, was also given a four-month suspended sentence, to be activated if he beats his wife again.

STATE OF ISRAEL MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & TRADE		
Under the Commodities and Services Price Stability Law 1985		
Authority for Increase of Prices		
Under the authority granted by subpara. 1(a)(2) of the Commodities and Services Price Stability Law, 5745-1985, we hereby determine:		
Prices may be increased for goods listed in Column B hereunder according to the Customs classification in Column A, but not to exceed the rates shown in Column C.		
Should a maximum price have already been fixed for any of the commodities mentioned the terms of this Order will not apply on the same commodity sold to either the retailer or consumer.		
The terms of this Order are applicable as of Sunday, June 14, 1987.		
Column A Customs Classification	Column B Description	Column C Rate of Increase %
15.12	Margarine in packages up to 250 gms.	5.5
39.01.10.53	Polystyrene containers for packing	5
39.07.05.00	Polystyrene containers for packing	13
39.07.11.00	Polystyrene sheathing and material for the food industry	15
25.12	Quicklime	4
25.12	Water whitewash in bulk	7
25.12	Water whitewash in bulk	5
19.07	Pre-packed cereals	7
19.07	Pre-packed cereals	7
19.07	Pre-packed cereals	7

Ariel Sharon
Minister of Industry & Trade

Moshe Nissim
Minister of Finance

PHOTO: 22-02

Harahefett Hamelateffet - Herzliya

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Opposite Beit Hamercazim

Also available: 15-minute engine wash; polishing, waxing, before-test treatment; large accessories shop. -
Snack bar opening soon.

سكوا فو الام

THE NORWEGIANS are justifiably proud of their country, says Yehudit Huebner, who recently returned home after a three-and-a-half year stint as Israel's ambassador in Oslo. "If Norwegians didn't have health problems and their children drug problems, their lives would be idyllic," she says.

But we Israelis have even more to be proud of, Huebner asserts. In response to an Oslo neighbour's boast that Norway had exploited every resource at its disposal, she retorted: "Yes, and in Israel we've even used resources we don't have!"

Huebner, just retired from a lifetime of public service (her last position before her ambassadorship was deputy director-general of the Interior Ministry), speaks enthusiastically about the role Norwegian women play in their well-ordered society.

The Norwegian Labour Party's ride to power a year ago, after 20 years in opposition, has been significant for the women of that country, she says: Party head Dr. Grø Harlem-Brundtland, a woman, became prime minister. She is a strong

and highly effective leader, says Huebner, who adds that if the premier were head of a larger country, she'd probably make her mark in global terms.

Perhaps even more important, Harlem-Brundtland implemented an affirmative action programme for women that had been part of her party's platform, ensuring that women be represented proportionately in every public and political body. Huebner stresses that this decision was ideological and not a vote-getting ploy. (The fall of the previous government, not elections, brought Labour to power.)

Women constitute almost half the Norwegian cabinet and play important roles in local government throughout the country, including the important oil-producing city of Stavanger in the southwest, which has a woman mayor. Many city councils are often composed almost entirely of women.

Nevertheless, stresses Huebner, Norwegian women - and the population at large - believe that women could be playing an even greater role in public life. Only one-third of the

Enjoying the good life

In professional and governmental spheres, Norwegian women have attained the kind of status for which many of their Israeli sisters yearn, former ambassador to Oslo Yehudit Huebner tells Beth Uval.

157-seat Parliament is made up of women, a situation which Norwegians want to rectify, she says.

Huebner largely attributes the professional and public status Norwegian women enjoy to that country's "broad, humane approach to everything" - in contrast to the attitude she says prevails in Israel and even in the U.S., "where the assumption is that it's a man's world and men may or may not agree to

bestow rights and freedom on women."

The Norwegians respect every person's worth, whether they're "black, white, or yellow; Catholic, Lutheran, or Buddhist; male or female," says Huebner. "I wasn't looked upon there as a woman ambassador, but rather as a person doing a job," she notes.

There are also objective factors relating to women's status, reflects

Huebner, not the least of which is the two-day weekend in Norway. That praiseworthy institution gives working people time to manage their shopping and household chores with little hired help, and to even find time for sports and family outings.

Fees for day-care and kindergartens in Norway are determined by the parents' income and many day-care centres are open until the evening, says Huebner.

On the other hand, many women active in Norwegian public life don't need day care because they have no children. A rare exception is the prime minister, a physician who has raised four children. The Norwegian birth rate is low compared to Israel's, says Huebner: "A family with three children is considered large."

A Norwegian cabinet minister told Huebner that, "50 years ago we had few children because we were poor. Then we had few children because we were working hard not to be poor. And now we have few children because we want to enjoy the good life we worked for."

WHAT ISRAELI women need, Huebner says in light of her experiences abroad, is equal opportunity - the chance to face the same challenges that men do.

Why should certain jobs be considered a priori off-limits for qualified women? Why shouldn't a woman be president, like in Iceland, for example?

Society needs to create the infrastructure - such as the availability of quality day care - that will allow women to work, asserts Huebner.

"At the same time, women who choose to stay at home and raise their children shouldn't be told that they aren't realizing their potential. A woman who's happy and fulfilled as a mother is realizing her potential at least as much as women in many paid jobs."

In her logical, balanced way, Huebner stresses the individual nature of a woman's decision to work or not, and opposes career at the expense of family.

On which fronts should Israeli women be investing their energies? "I don't pin too much hope on legislation," says Huebner. "First of all, passing laws in our country is like parting the Red Sea. We don't have time to wait for laws. Secondly, we have many laws on the books that aren't enforced. What we need is *hushara* (information), education and still more education."

"Women's organizations can also play an important role here," says Huebner who has been active in Emunah, the National Religious Women's Movement and was once head of the Israeli Council of Women's Organizations.

Huebner is particularly concerned about what she sees as polarization and "a certain stagnation" in the religious Zionist camp, to which she belongs.

"I'd be the last one to try to change the minds of those who sincerely oppose the mingling of men and women on religious grounds, and I respect their views," she says. "But the framework of Halacha - and it's a very broad one - allows women a great deal of involvement. In some respects women did more in talmudic times than they do in certain circles today, and no one said they were violating Halacha."

A circular argument

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL'S argument that it had a constitutional right to keep women from joining its ranks was thrown out last month by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The seven-to-zero decision upheld a previous ruling by the California Appellate Court applying the state's law against sex discrimination in business establishments to the Rotary, a fraternal service organization numbering a million members in 157 countries.

The Supreme Court came out in support of the maverick Rotary club of Duarte, California which admitted three women members in 1977.

Eleanor Smeal, head of the National Organization for Women, praised the Supreme Court decision as the "death knell" for male-only clubs.

The Supreme Court landed Rotary's fine philanthropic work but dismissed its contention that its activities would be harmed by women membership. The contrary was the case, the justices argued: By admitting leading business and professional women into its ranks, Rotary would be broadening its charitable base.

Israeli Rotarians, bound as they are by international rules, are likely to accept women soon into their lodges. (The powerful Japanese branch is said to be dead against it.)

A random poll of local members indicates that at least half favour women membership. A final decision, however, will have to await the ruling of Rotary International's governing board.

ALEXANDER ZVIELI

FOR EVERYTHING, it is written, there is a season. Thus, there must also be a time to put aside such mundane concerns as worrying about cholesterol, counting calories and measuring our waistlines, and for partaking fully of the more fattening things in life.

It is equally true that one need not exaggerate in his or her cravings for the sweet as did Queen Elizabeth I, who so dearly loved desserts that her teeth eventually turned black from too much sugar intake.

Nor must one think in terms of the end of the gargantuan dinner described by Rabelais where four diners consumed between them three kilos of chocolate pudding, four apple pies, a kilo of fruit in syrup, and a "large tub" of raspberry sherbet. Moderation, even in things fattening, is part of the pleasure.

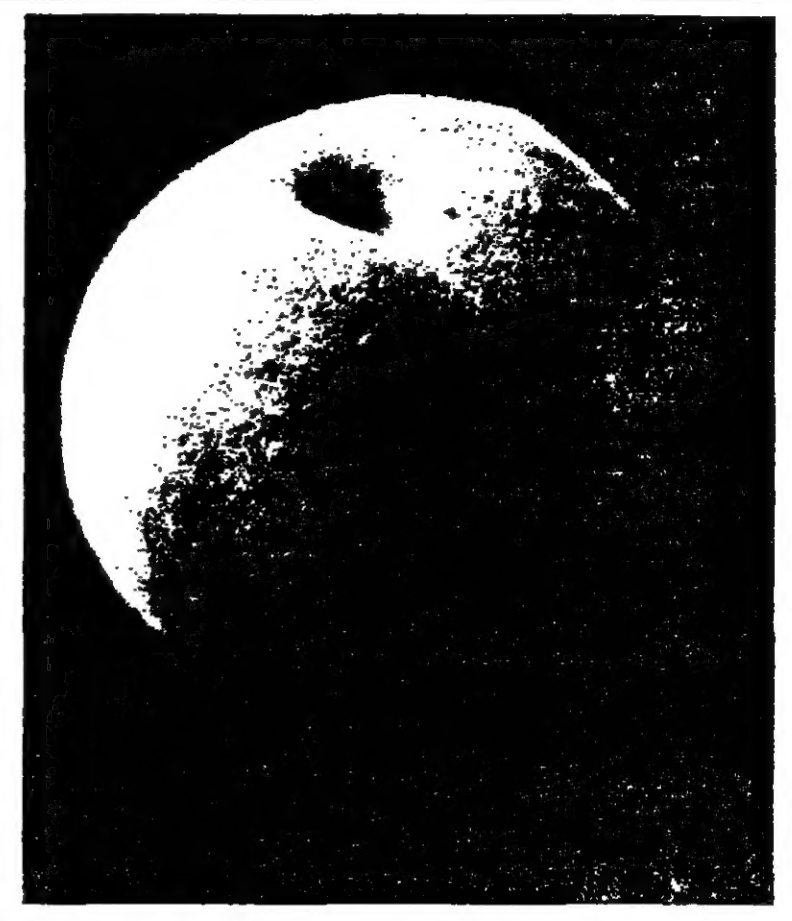
Following are several dessert recipes, appropriate for four or six. Each dish is guaranteed to be packed with calories, replete with cholesterol, and devastating for the waistline.

- Peach Melba**
- 4 ripe peaches, pitted and halved (tinned or fresh)
 - 2 cups vanilla ice cream
 - 1 cup Creme Chantilly (recipe follows)
 - 4 tbs. sugar
 - 1 vanilla pod, split lengthwise
 - 1 rind of 1 lemon, pared
 - 1 recipe for Sauce Melba (following)
- In a heavy small saucepan with 1 cup water, heat the sugar until it dissolves. Add the lemon rind and vanilla pod. In this mixture completely immerse the peaches, cut side facing up, and poach gently until just tender (8-12 minutes).
- Remove from the flame and let stand at room temperature until just lukewarm. Peel the peaches, discard the peel and chill them in the syrup for 1-2 hours. Simultaneously chill four sundae glasses.
- Shortly before serving prepare the sweetened whipped cream and spoon it into a piping bag with a medium nozzle. Just before serving place 1 scoop of vanilla ice cream in each sundae glass and on each side of the ice cream, arrange a peach half. Spoon the Melba sauce over the peaches and top with a large rosette of the whipped cream.

- Sauce Melba**
- 1 cup raspberries (ideally fresh but canned will suffice)
 - 2 tbs. currant jelly
 - 2 tbs. sugar
 - 1 tbs. kirsch
 - 1/2 tsp. cornstarch
- Puree the raspberries in a blender and put through a sieve to remove the seeds. In the top of a double-boiler, over direct heat, combine the raspberries and currant jelly. Mix well and add the remaining ingredients. Heat over hot water until the mixture is thick and clear, stirring constantly. Chill before serving.
- Yields about 1 cup.
- Creme Chantilly**
- 1 cup whipping cream

Waistline devastators

Daniel Rogov



Melba, a peach by any other name...

(Rubinger)

U.S. woman wins Technion honours

IN ADDITION to the president of Israel and two other notable personalities, a woman will for the first time receive an honorary doctorate tomorrow at the Technion Israel Institute of Technology.

Joan Goldberg Arbuse will be receiving the prestigious degree for the extensive fund-raising she has done over the years in the U.S. on behalf of the institute.

Also extremely involved in these activities was her first husband, the late Isidor Goldberg, who was one of the founders of the United Jewish Appeal and was responsible for supplying large quantities of electronic

equipment to the Hagana during the War of Independence.

Following her husband's death, Arbuse set up and equipped the Technion's Isidor Goldberg Electronics Centre Laboratory, contributed funds for fellowships, and established the Joan Goldberg Arbuse Chair in electronics at the institute.

In order to raise money for the Technion, she has organized dinners, lobbied friends, and even donated winnings from race horses she named after the institute. An equestrian and a pilot, Arbuse has also served as a member of the Technion's board of governors.

DIANE LERNER

TECHNION-ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

WELCOMES HONOREES, PARTICIPANTS AND GUESTS TO THE 1987 BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING



In the name of the Technion, Uzia Galil, Chairman of the Board, and Dr. Max W. Reis, President, welcome these board members, participants and guests from overseas, and thank them for their demonstrated commitment to the university:

Academic-Scientific Board Members

- Prof. Malcolm Chalkin, O.B.E., Australia
- Sir Claus Moser, Great Britain
- Prof. Ascher H. and Kathleen Shapiro, U.S.
- Prof. Stephen D. Shapiro U.S.
- Prof. and Mrs. Harold J. Simon, U.S.
- Prof. and Mrs. Melvin Simon, U.S.
- Prof. Louis and Ruth Smullin, U.S.
- Dr. Myron Tribus, U.S.
- U.S.
- Dr. David and Joan Arbuse Norman and Eleanor Belier Frances Brody
- Dr. Joseph N. and Beatrice Epele Alex and Toby Etkin Edward Goldberg
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- Mr. and Mrs. Max Florence, So. Africa
- Dipl. Ing. Helmut Guemann, Austria
- Prof. Hideo Yokawa, Japan
- Dimitri Nicolaides, Greece
- Carl George Rasmussen, Denmark
- Jack Rubenchick, So. Africa
- Maurice and Dalia Shashoua, Brazil
- Peter Simon, Australia
- Solm and Estelle Yach, So. Africa

Observers From Various Countries

- Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Belfer, U.S.
- Andre and Helene Blanc, France
- Prof. Sydney Brenner, Great Britain
- Mr. and Mrs. Murray Brill, U.S.
- Robert and Reba Brody, U.S.
- Raie Caster, U.S.
- Robert and Beth Caster, U.S.
- Prof. and Mrs. Pierre Chambon, France
- Adina Cherkin, U.S.
- Isaac Conovitch, Uruguay
- Minnie DaCosta, Great Britain
- Dr. Noe Davidovitch, Argentina
- Prof. Dr. J.M. Dirken, Holland
- Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Kingsley-Donner, So. Africa
- Dr. Jacob M. and Sandra Geist, U.S.
- Prof. and Mrs. G.J. Gerwell, So. Africa
- Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldfarb, Canada
- Frances Goring, Great Britain
- Dipl. Ing. Robert and Dr. Daphna Handgriff, Austria
- Tess Heffner, U.S.
- David and Muriel Jacknow, U.S.
- Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kobrin, U.S.
- Dr. Israel and Dr. Eva Korr, Uruguay
- Natalia Kudish, Canada
- Aleck and Reggi Leitman, U.S.

- Dr. Zafra Lerman, U.S.
- Prof. Dr. Ing. Hartmut Louis, Germany
- Anna London, U.S.
- Ruth Matas, Canada
- Max and Frieda Miller, U.S.
- Andre and Dora Molleson, Holland
- Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Parednik, Argentina
- Alfred and Sabina Slater, Australia
- Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sternberg, Australia
- Rita Wallach, U.S.
- Dipl. Ing. Gapor Weiner, Austria
- Mr. and Mrs. Irving Wenger, Canada
- Mr. and Mrs. Moshe Zuckerman, Mexico
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- Carol Herman, U.S.
- Harold Luxer, Canada
- Bill Phillips, Great Britain
- Irma Sarisohn, U.S.
- Steven Schreier, U.S.
- Emanuel Shimoni, Canada
- Eli Tenne, Europe

Harvey Prize Recipients



Professor Sydney Brenner, Great Britain, for achievements in Human Health.



Professor Pierre Chambon, France, for achievements in Science and Technology.



President Chaim Herzog



Dr. Jacob M. Geist, U.S.



Joan Goldberg Arbuse, U.S.



Israel Libertovsky, Israel

The Technion's 1987 Board of Governors meeting, to be held June 14-17, promises to be the most impressive gathering in the university's history. Attendance is expected to be the largest of any past board meeting, with more than 300 attendees from Israel and overseas.

Throughout the four days, ceremonies will be held to mark the establishment of academic chairs, research funds, and the construction of projects to enhance the university. Committee meetings on academic development, public affairs and fundraising, physical development, finance and student affairs will take place so that attendees of the board meeting will be able to be involved in the furthering of the university's goals.

The Festive Opening Session on the night of Sunday, June 14, will feature the awarding of honorary fellowships, followed by the president's reception. At the festive opening, the Technion's new president, Dr. Max W. Reis, and chairman of the Board of Governors, Uzia Galil, will greet the delegates. Guest of honor at the opening is Yitzhak Navon, former President of Israel, and current deputy prime minister and minister of education and culture.

The following evening, Monday, June 15, honorary doctorates will be awarded, as will doctorates in science, and doctorates in science and technology, to graduates of the Technion's Graduate School. The Technion is proud that Chaim Herzog, President of the State of Israel, is one of the honorary doctorate recipients.

On Tuesday night, June 16, Minister Without Portfolio Ezer Weizman will address the annual dinner of the Israel Technion Society in Caesarea.

The final plenary session will be held Wednesday morning, June 17, and later that day, the ceremony marking the conferment of the Harvey Prize will take place, with Thomas R. Pickering, U.S. ambassador to Israel, giving the address.

Behind Leumi's move

Hurvitzes said to be putting assets abroad

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — Reports reaching Bank Leumi alleging that Yoni and Yoav Hurvitz had moved several million dollars in assets out of the country in recent weeks triggered the bank's decision to force the family business empire into receivership, the court-appointed liquidator said yesterday.

The liquidator, attorney Israel Kantor, said he already has begun talks with the Hurvitz brothers, sons of Minister-without-Portfolio Yigael Hurvitz, to locate their assets and try to pay off Bank Leumi and other creditors, which are owed some \$40 million.

Kantor said his first task would be to ascertain if assets had indeed been transferred out of the country and then to hear the explanations of the Hurvitz brothers. "This is exactly what my task is to search for," he said. In addition to the three companies put in receivership under Kantor, the brothers have interests abroad, including farms in Puerto Rico and Venezuela.

The Hurvitz brothers have been forthcoming thus far in closing details of their financial dealings, Kantor said, and helping him in "urgent" efforts to stop the "bleeding here and there of money, workers and transactions."

The Tel Aviv District Court, responding to Bank Leumi's application, Thursday issued the liquidation order that put Kantor in charge of Yaviv Properties Ltd., Yaviv Trade and Investments Ltd., and Oren Buildings Investments and Develop-

ment Ltd. The liquidation request put an abrupt end to year-long negotiations between Bank Leumi and the Hurvitz brothers to reschedule the debts.

The Hurvitz brothers' other major creditors include Bank Hapoalim, reportedly owed about \$8m., United Mizrahi Bank and Israel Discount Bank. Their \$40m. in debts are believed to be about double their assets.

In the wake of the bankruptcy, Yigael Hurvitz, who once served as finance minister, was quoted as saying he transferred his major business holdings to his sons a decade ago and has since severed his relationships with the companies. After selling off their dairy interests, the brothers dealt extensively in real estate and development, including properties in the administered territories.

The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange last week halted trading in Oren Buildings, the family's only listed company. Trading may resume a week from Tuesday, said Nathan Shilo, deputy general manager of the exchange, once the turmoil surrounding the company subsides. "We'll keep in touch with the liquidator to get a clearer picture," he said. Exchange rules stipulate that companies, like Oren, which have not filed annual financial reports on time, are to be traded only one day a week, Shilo said.

In response to questions put to him by the stock exchange last week, Yoni Hurvitz denied that Oren Buildings made loans to the Hurvitz family or to other companies controlled by them.

EXECUTIVE CHANGES



Superpharm's Steven Mathias

New head of operations at Superpharm

STEVEN MATHIAS, 33, has been appointed operations manager for the Superpharm chain of drug stores. Before joining Superpharm he was marketing manager for Shopper's Drug Mart, a Canadian chain with some 460 stores and annual sales of \$1.6 billion. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto and began his career as a drug salesman.

Another North American, RHONDA ANTELMAN, 26, is now editor-in-chief of ITG, which operates a database on tourism in Israel.

A New Yorker, Antelman studied at Brooklyn College and worked at CBS, before coming to Israel. At ITG, she will be responsible for entering and organizing data on tourism services in Israel into a computer.

Two resignations: Israel Maritime Bank says YIGAL BREITMAN had resigned from its board of directors as of June 8. Aryt Optonics Industries Ltd., a maker of diamond-tipped optical components, said AMITUS SHALSKY has resigned from the board, effective May 8.

PLUNGE. — The Lebanese pound hit a record low against the dollar for the fourth time in five days yesterday amid heightened Christian-Muslim tension following the unsolved murder of prime minister Rashid Karamah. The pound closed at 133.65 to the U.S. currency, 115 pence down on Friday's 132.50 finish.

MIDDLE EAST ECONOMY/ Ken Schachter

Cairo knows the way, lacks the will, to reform

TEL AVIV. — Egypt, straining under the load of \$38.6 billion in foreign debt and badgered by lenders, still refuses to confront the painful reforms needed to heal its economy, two scholars say.

Eliezer Sheffer, an economics professor at Hebrew University, says the Egyptian leadership gradually is coming to recognize the necessity of eliminating the distortions and inefficiencies inherent in its current system. "What's lacking," he says, "isn't understanding, but the will, determination and political power."

Princeton University professor, John Waterbury, who joined Sheffer last week at a conference on Egypt sponsored by Tel Aviv University's Dayan Centre, told participants that Cairo's problems are simply too pressing for action to be delayed any longer. "Some of these chickens are going to come home to roost in the next 12 months," he said.

Thus far, Egypt has sought to strike a balance between demands by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to liberalize the economy and

the political realities at home. The IMF Executive Board last month agreed to give Egypt \$350 million in standby credits in exchange for economic reforms to be phased in over a year and a half. A prime villain, in the IMF's view, is Egypt's extensive, and costly, system of subsidies on the retail prices of goods and services like bread, sugar, water, electricity and public transportation.

"Distortions due to the massive subsidies," Sheffer said, means there's no relation between the cost of production and prices, or between domestic and foreign prices.

But it remains unclear whether the government of President Hosni Mubarak has agreed to any drastic subsidy cuts beyond those already announced. Egypt's 1986-87 budget calls for a 12 per cent reduction in subsidies to 1.7 billion Egyptian pounds. Still the government remains wary of deep cuts that could spark a repeat of the riots in Alexandria set off a decade ago that forced President Anwar Sadat to back away from food-subsidy cuts urged on him by the IMF.

Subsidies, however, are far from the only targets of economic reformers. One law requires the government to place any college graduate who applies in the chronically overstaffed civil service.

In addition, there are secret sections in the IMF agreement that call for further streamlining of Egypt's Byzantine exchange rate system. The number was cut to four primary exchange rates earlier this year, and the goal is to unify the rates within a year.

The failure of Egypt's economic policies, Sheffer said, is illustrated by the fact that non-oil exports amount to \$1.2 billion, a lower level than 15 years ago. Further, public expenditure has grown, reaching 20 per cent of gross domestic product in recent years.

When Israel's expenditures reached 10-15 per cent, "we thought this was the world record," he said.

Waterbury said the widely quoted debt estimates for Egypt — \$38.6 billion, including \$5b. a year, including interest and principal — actually

understate the case. When Egypt's military loans from the U.S. and Soviet Union are taken into account, the debt figure rises to \$46 billion. As part of its effort to cope with the crushing debt load, Cairo is asking the Paris Club of Western Creditors to stretch its repayment schedule.

The slump in oil prices over the past two years has been doubly painful for Egypt by curbing its revenues from petroleum exports and forcing some of the estimated three million Egyptians employed in the Gulf states to return home, squeezing a valuable source of hard currency.

A few bright spots remain. Oil prices appear to be stabilizing and Egypt's peace treaty with Israel has allowed it to cut its defence budget from 18 per cent of GDP to 10 per cent.

But, Sheffer noted, any serious strides toward salvaging Egypt's economy will be painful.

"One important thing which should be emphasized is the huge problem facing this economy," he said. "There are no instant solutions."

Four offerings oversubscribed

Post Economics Staff

Several listed companies reported successful share and warrant offerings last week, although most saw their prices decline immediately, swept up in the downturn that characterized last week's Tel Aviv share market.

Zikot Dyeing Works Ltd. sold an offering of shares and warrants on Sunday at 10 per cent over its minimum of NIS 110 each. The offering raised in excess of NIS 5.3 million. Eagle Military Gear Overseas Ltd., meanwhile, got NIS 16 per unit of shares and warrants, NIS 7 over its minimum asking price.

Reshet Computers Ltd. did less well in its offering of 208,000 shares, obtaining a price of NIS 10.38 a share, compared with a minimum of NIS 8.40. The company reported raising NIS 2.14 million from the offering.

Ganei Hadar Ltd., a new tourism company that will be quoted on the newly formed parallel list of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, succeeded in selling its offering of shares and warrants at a huge premium over its minimum price of NIS 54.

May tourism 32 per cent ahead of year-earlier level

Tourist arrivals shot up close to 32 per cent in May from year-earlier levels, to 111,900, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported on Thursday. The figures brought the total for the first five months of 1987 to 559,000, a 24 per cent increase from a year ago.

The number of tourists to come into Israel in the January-May period even exceeded the record 1985 level by 4 per cent, the bureau noted. Last year experienced a sharp downturn in tourism, in the wake of the U.S. raid on Libya, the nuclear accident at Chernobyl and the de-

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NBA PLAYOFFS

Celtics stay alive

Post Sports Staff
The Boston Celtics are far from dead. They produced a titanic effort on Thursday night at their famous Boston Garden to demolish the Los Angeles Lakers 123-108 and so pull back to 2-3 in the championship series, which returns this evening for Game 6 to the West Coast.

Lakers coach Pat Riley said his team had lacked the intensity of the Celtics.

Israel Television will show the second half of tonight's Boston-L.A. game live, with the broadcast beginning at 11:20 p.m.

"Everybody was planning banquets and trophies and parades and I'm sure some of that filtered down to the players," Riley said. "We're going to have to battle to win this thing. Maybe getting back to The Forum will help our players remember what it's like to play Laker basketball."

The Celtics are the 19th team to have fallen behind 2-3 in a championship series, and none previously had overcome the deficit.

Danny Ainge, who hit five 3-point shots and had 21 points on Thursday night as all five Boston starters scored at least 10 points, said the Celtics will have to battle at the Forum the way they did for three games at Boston Garden.

"We have to pay the price on transition defense," Ainge said. "We didn't do it the first two games, but we did it the last three."

Kevin McHale, who had 22 points and 14 rebounds in Game 5, said the Celtics have to rebound psychologically from losing their last six road games in the playoffs, all but one by at least 10 points.

"We haven't been a great road team this year," McHale said. "We have to regroup and make up our minds to win."



Boston Celtics guard Danny Ainge drives by Los Angeles Lakers Kareem Abdul Jabbar as he goes for two points during the second quarter at Boston Garden. (Reuter telephoto)

Gallis leads Greece to historic triumph

ATHENS (Reuter). — Greek basketball fans took to the streets on Friday night after the Greek national team won their second stunning upset in 48 hours, beating Yugoslavia 81-77 to reach the finals of the European Championship for the first time.

Nikos Gallis, the hero of Wednesday night's triumph over Italy, came through once more for Greece with 30 points. Greece, inspired by a noisy partisan crowd, came back from a daunting 10-point halftime deficit.

Drazen Petrovic led Yugoslavia with 22 points.

Their opponents in today's final will be the Soviet Union, who cruised to a 113-96 victory over Spain in the other semifinal.

The Soviet Union, defending the title they won two years ago in Stuttgart, were never extended by an unimaginative Spanish team.

Sharunas Marciulionis was their top marksman with 26 points.

CAESAREA GOLF

Albert Ellis and Sylvia Hane turned up for a 13-under-par 58 not to win Friday's better ball tournament.

Earlier, Motti Friedman was the monthly leader under tournament A division with a 66 and while Louis Zim won the B division with a 69 net.

BASEBALL

Cards' McGee all smiles

NEW YORK (AP). — Willie McGee says baseball can be a funny game. And, after driving in 25 runs in his last 20 games, the St. Louis center fielder has reason to smile.

McGee drove in three runs with a triple and double as starter Bob Forsch and three relievers combined on a six-hitter to beat Chicago 4-1 on Friday night.

The Cardinals' victory increased their lead over the second-place Cubs to four games in the National League East.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	38	20	.655	—
New York	34	24	.583	4
Milwaukee	31	27	.534	6
Detroit	30	27	.520	7 1/2
Boston	28	29	.483	9
Baltimore	27	30	.475	10
Cleveland	21	36	.354	17 1/2

WEST DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	34	26	.567	—
Kansas City	31	27	.534	1 1/2
Chicago	30	27	.520	2
Seattle	29	27	.514	3
California	24	32	.432	7
Cubs	24	32	.432	7
Chicago	22	35	.386	10 1/2

Friday's Games: Minnesota 5, Chicago 2, 1st game; Milwaukee 7, Chicago 4, 2nd game; New York 6, Milwaukee 3; Detroit 11, Boston 4; Toronto 8, Baltimore 5; Oakland 6, Texas 1; Kansas City 1, California 0; Cleveland 10, Seattle 1.

Thursday's Games: Milwaukee 8, Detroit 5; Toronto 8, Baltimore 6; Minnesota 6, Chicago 4, p.p., rain.

In 1985, McGee was named the MVP when he hit .353 and drove in 82 runs as the Cardinals won the pennant. But the speedy McGee was slowed by injuries last season and slipped to .256 and 48 RBI.

But McGee doesn't use injuries as an excuse for the Cardinals' hitting problems last season.

"I don't think injuries were the big reason," McGee said. "Baseball is a funny game, and sometimes your offense just isn't there. That's what happened last year."

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	36	21	.632	—
Chicago	33	20	.599	1
Montreal	32	21	.534	4 1/2
New York	30	28	.517	6 1/2
Philadelphia	27	29	.483	9
Pittsburgh	23	32	.419	11 1/2

WEST DIVISION				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	33	27	.550	—
San Francisco	31	27	.534	1 1/2
Houston	31	28	.520	2 1/2
Atlanta	28	30	.483	5
Los Angeles	28	32	.467	5 1/2
San Diego	16	46	.258	18

Friday's Games: Atlanta 4, Cincinnati 3; Montreal 13, Philadelphia 6; New York 10, Pittsburgh 2; St. Louis 4, Chicago 1; Houston 5, Los Angeles 1; San Diego 6, San Francisco 0.

Thursday's Games: Atlanta 6, Cincinnati 6; Houston 1, Los Angeles 0; San Francisco 1, San Diego 0.

Basketball champs rebuild

No rest for Maccabi

By DON GOULD
Post Basketball Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Apart from Wednesday's fanfare game against a European All-Star team — a tribute to the great past Maccabi Tel Aviv star Lou Silver — the basketball season has effectively ended.

But for champions Maccabi Tel Aviv there is in essence no off-season. The club management is hard at work re-shaping the team for the next season that is still three months off.

It's a problem recalling the last time any key Maccabi player left at the season's end and his own volition.

At the conclusion of this past successful year, however, two players did just that. Veteran Howard Lassoff made no attempt to renew his contract with Maccabi and instead signed with cross-town rivals Hapoel Tel Aviv.

He argued that the fact that former Maccabi Tel Aviv coach Ralph Klein might be returning to the helm was sufficient to prompt him to look for another team. During Klein's last tenure with Maccabi, Lassoff spent a great deal of his time on the bench. And he was unwilling to risk that role again. Especially as he had such a fine season.

The departure of Lee Johnson, one of Maccabi's two contract players, was an entirely different matter. Although he was being paid a whooping salary by any European standard (rumored in the region of \$125,000), Johnson felt he deserved more. He went to the Italian league and got his wish. He has signed for a reported \$200,000.

Two players, one playing as a local and one as a contract player were thus missing. More importantly, both Johnson and Lassoff are in the 2.10m. range. Replacing size is not an easy thing.

The unfappable Shimon Mizrahi, Maccabi president during their long and successful reign, does not seem even slightly concerned over the prospect of such a shakeup. So far Maccabi have signed Motti

Daniel. He grew up in the Hapoel Holon organization, but two years ago went to the U.S. to attend George Washington University on a basketball scholarship. He played there under the tutelage of John Kuester, himself a student of the great Dean Smith.

Since each club is permitted to change no more than two local players and two contract players each season, Maccabi had one more move that they could make on the local side. They only picked up the contract of Willie Sims of Elitzur Netanya. At first glance, this seemed an unusual choice. Sims plays as shooting guard and Maccabi already have Mickey Berkowitz and Dima Jacobson.

Upon reflection, however, it is still unclear whether Berkowitz will continue his long and illustrious year with Maccabi next season. Mizrahi is also quick to point out that Sims is a fine defensive player, an attribute which has not exactly been Maccabi's strong point in recent seasons.

Maccabi have yet one more move that they could make. They are looking for a center to play alongside the redoubtable Kevin Mages. Mizrahi notes that there is a long list of candidates; no decision has, however, been made as yet.

Maccabi's major change thus far has been the dismissal after a four-year stint of coach Zvi Sherf and the re-hiring of his predecessor Ralph Klein. Mizrahi feels strongly that they must go one step further in the coaching realm. In principle, a decision has already been made to search for an American coach as an assistant to Klein. The rationale behind this is the belief that an American will be better schooled in the art of defensive play. This is generally considered one of the weaker elements of European, and most particularly, of Israeli, basketball.

No decision as to the assistant coach and the second American player will be made without coach Ralph Klein who serves here this week after ending four years in West Germany.

Mizrahi is sanguine, despite the shake-up. Maccabi, he says confidently, have undergone major changes in past seasons and have still managed to remain in their position at the basketball world. People had wondered what Maccabi would do when Jim Boestrich left, he recalls. Then, Ashke Perry departed the same year ago, and again, everyone wanted to know how Maccabi could adjust to playing without him. Lou Silver, captain for so many years, retired, and the same questions were asked.

"The answer to all these questions in the past is the same now," says Mizrahi. "Maccabi Tel Aviv will continue to build; and, we will continue to win."

ception of Esther Roth. Shlomo and Shahar were not ITC products, though they benefited from the centre for years. Amos and Gilad are strictly made-in-the-ITC players, and we are very proud of them."

Lippy ruminates on why tennis has done better in Israel than other sports, as far as international success is concerned. He believes that no other sport came along with so good a structural programme, backed by excellent facilities and coaching, open to every child who was interested.

For ten years Lippy was president of the American organization of the ITC, a title which meant that he was in charge of fund-raising. They raised \$27m. — the Israel Tennis Centres have annual operating deficit of \$2m, which has to be covered by contributions, quite apart from money needed for development.

At the same time he continued to work for the ITC, and to do a considerable amount of money as well, he has been in the U.S. and in Israel where he spends at least six weeks a year, teaching and operating.

It is very rare for a doctor to devote so much time and energy to communal affairs, at the same time maintaining his practice, perhaps because doctors depend on their own hands to do their work. Most communal leaders are businessmen, industrialists or corporate lawyers, who have large organizations serving them. How does he manage to keep his nine balls in the air simultaneously?

"I'm a very driven person, and also very well-organized. I never wanted to be just Dr. Lippy — there was too much else to do. I've got the capacity to work 16 hours a day. Then I've got a very supportive wife, four very supportive boys and two very supportive associates. Most of my work is elective surgery, so I can plan it well ahead. By starting at 6:30 a.m., my wife and I even manage to get in plenty of tennis."

"No, I expect I'm going to be less involved in fund-raising than I was in the past, more involved in the running of the ITC. The incoming president for the U.S., Seymour Brode of Detroit, will be in charge of fund-raising. The ITC has become a big enterprise, and running it is not easy. We do want to expand world-wide. We've very well in England, South Africa, and in some parts of Europe, but we'd like to get into Australia, South America and the rest of Europe. We're now starting the celebration of our 10th anniversary, and we're going to do 74 exhibitions in June in the U.S. I'm going to be in 25 cities in the Midwest in June. We're going to build more courts in more places — we had suspended development for a while — and the college is going to be a big thing."

We trust this onerous programme won't interfere with the serious business of life, playing tennis.

"I'll see that it doesn't. I'm aiming at Amos next — getting the right handicap, of course."

Int'l OK for Israeli horsemen

By JACK LEON
TEL AVIV. — Israel will make its debut in the Haig International Dressage Competition next year, following the success of the Israel Horse Society's first major dressage contest at Park Hayarcon on Friday.

The Haig competition is held under the auspices of the Federation Equestre Internationale (FEI), which Israel joined recently as a full member. After Friday's meet, international observer Aneke Vellenger, of Holland, confirmed that the standard of dressage here is of a high enough standard to merit Israel taking part in the annual event.

Oded Shimon, 25, on his English thoroughbred Little John won the event, which was contested by nine of Israel's top exponents of dressage. Shimon, a sabra, has been competing abroad as a professional horseman since 1984 and he is now on a short visit home. The 10-year-old Little John is owned by Rachel Levit of Kfar Shmaryahu's Jockey Club.

While riders and horses usually work together for years to establish the rapport required in dressage, Shimon and Little John had only eight sessions together.

Shimon finished with 157 points, five more than runner-up Nancy Zeitlin on Dutch Delight, a nine-year-old Dutch Warmblood. Zeitlin, a riding instructor at Kfar Shmaryahu, has worked with her horse for six years.

Tournament organizer Jane Sawalsky took third place on Tessa, another Dutch mare, aged 18. The two have been partners for the past six years.

The prizes were presented by Police Minister Haim Ben-Lev, chairman of the Israel Arab Horse Society.

The Horse Society yesterday wound up its 1986/87 season with its



'Gloria' carries rider Nancy Zeitlin cleanly over the jump during the Israeli Horse Society's show jumping competition yesterday at Rishpon. (Hanoth Guttman)

fourth annual show jumping competition in memory of Rami Shalgi, a leading local rider who fell in the Lebanese War. The event — held at the Liron Stables in Rishpon — was

won by Ron Weinstein on Katyang. Shimon Lahad and Hila Ronen shared the second place on their respective mounts Sara and Travolta.

The ear and the racket

that tennis was an ideal way. But he also sold me his broader vision of bringing tennis to thousands of children, particularly to children in deprived areas.

"He took me to see a Davis Cup match played at the Maccabi Tel Aviv courts in Bialik Street. The conditions were appalling. Terrible courts and terrible seats. I was also given some tennis lessons by Ron Steele, and I decided that I had great potential as a player. I will always be grateful to Ian and Ron for their contributions to my tennis career."

Before that period began, Avraham Felger, the chairman of the Israel Tennis Association, had succeeded in interesting a number of Americans in the idea of encouraging tennis in Israel. One of them, Joe Stone, had helped Felger to set up courts on kibbutzim.

But Froman's concept was one that was novel and startling in Israel — he wanted to build a tennis organization that would be completely independent of the establishment and the sports clubs linked to political parties. As it happened, perhaps by accident, the era was ideal for such a revolutionary approach. The tennis boom had started in earnest, doctors were advising middle-aged men that they had to exercise or perish, these men had found that tennis provided not only exercise but fierce, enjoyable competition, they loved Israel and wanted to serve it.

Bill Lippy goes to great pains, as a good international president should, to ensure that we get every single name of the people who helped to found the tennis centres — days after the interview, we even got a transatlantic message adding a name. In alphabetical order, the list was: Bill Lippy, Peter Collins, Val Diller, Joe Froberg, Alan Goldstein, Al Hatter, Ewald Landsberg, Rudy Joseph, Freddie Krivine, Orrin Neiman, Lester Rosenberg and Dick Savitt.

"After we decided to go ahead with Ian's plan, we set out to find ourselves somewhere to build our first courts," Bill recalls. "We were seven characters in search of a site. Today every mayor in the country is after us to lay out a tennis centre for him — then they all looked on us with the greatest suspicion. The mayor of



Bill Lippy (Brian Handler)

Ramat Gan gave us some ground, but then he took it back again.

"Eventually, Ian got some land from Pesach Belkin, the mayor of Ramat Hasharon, where Ian lived. We had wanted to be right in the Tel Aviv area, but obviously beggars can't be choosers, we had to take what we could get. I remember that we had our groundbreaking ceremony in a strawberry patch."

"We went back to Warren, Ohio, and we borrowed a million dollars from my bank. We all signed for the loan. So the ITC was in business."

What they were doing in effect was helping Froman to back the system. Although they were all of them major contributors to ITC, and devoted workers for it and other Israeli causes, didn't it worry him that he might be accused of interfering in an Israeli internal affair?

"The way I saw it was that the political sub-divisions were bigger than the sport itself," Lippy says. "Politicians dictated what would happen to tennis. My dream was to

make tennis bigger than the politics and the political sub-divisions. My larger dream was that this concept would spread to all the sports. The whole idea of politics in sport is repugnant to people from the West and dooms sport to failure. It simply can't work for the good of the sport."

"I may say that my ultimate dream for Israel is to see the influence of politics on all aspects of life reduced, not just in sport. I believe that most Israelis would like this to happen."

Lippy points out that what they were doing was also of great social significance in Israel, that it was enriching life for the underprivileged children in poor areas as well as for better-off children.

"This was really Ian's vision," Lippy says, "and he certainly proved to be correct. The police chief in Jaffa said we cut down delinquency by 50 per cent. Chich Lahat said we did more in one year for the kids than dozens of other programmes had achieved. We now have had 85,000 children pass through the centres."

"This mission of Ian's to get at sources of children dictated our policies with regard to coaching and organization. We were lucky that one member of the group was Dick Savitt, the greatest Jewish tennis player of all time, who had won titles back at Wimbledon and Paris Hills. Dick not only plays well, he thinks deeply about tennis. He devised programmes to get to the most kids in the shortest possible time."

Lippy points out that these programmes did not mean that they were slacking at producing 25,000 champions.

"We knew that most of them would not be great players, but they would acquire a sporting skill that would add greatly to their enjoyment of living. Yet a by-product was that we did produce great players. Who would ever have dreamed that a small, poor country like Israel would ever get to the last eight of the Davis Cup? I think that Shlomo Glickstein, Amos Mansdorf, Shahar Perks and Gilad Bloom have done more to put Israel on the map than other athletes, with the possible ex-

RUGBY UNION

Famous French victory

SYDNEY (Reuter). — Fullback Serge Blanco scored a try in injury time to give France an historic 30-24 victory over Australia in the first World Cup semifinal here yesterday.

Blanco's try came with the sides level 24-24 and facing the prospect of extra time after one of the most thrilling games of rugby imaginable.

France were unrecognisable from the side who bumbled to victory over Fiji in the quarter-finals. Their forwards poured into the racks and mauls from the first whistle to drive the Wallabies back into their half.

But it was Australia who had scored the early points through flyhalf Michael Lynagh who broke Paul McLaren's national points scoring record during the match. Lynagh opened the scoring with a dropped goal in the fifth minute and kicked two first-half penalties — one a superb effort from 55 metres out.

France managed to keep the halftime score to 24 thanks to a try by lock Alain Lapeyre, who played a magnificent game.

The crowd, sensing an upset.

were buzzing at halftime and if there were to be ultimately disappointed by the result they could have no complaints about the quality of the second half.

With 15 minutes to go replacement lock David Corder scored on a loose ball and scored. Lynagh's conversion brought the sides to 21-21 and still the excitement was not over. Blanco made his only bid of the game when he threw a wild pass inside to Camberme who was caught. From the resulting maul France were penalized and Lynagh gave the Wallabies a three-point lead.

Camberme levelled the scores at 24-24 with an equally simple penalty and the sides started to look to extra time.

Then came Blanco's try. Champ was through quickly on to the loose ball, which he scooped in. Daniel Dubreux who came in just off the ground, the ball came to the left to Lapeyre, who fed Blanco and the fullback flung himself triumphantly over in the corner to score.

French skipper Daniel Dubreux said: "We play with the best and we won. The best start of the game was our very powerful forwards. We had a very good game with the forwards and we had very, very effective backs."

The All Blacks and Wales meet today in the second semi-final in Brisbane.

TENNIS

Connors gets by Cash

LONDON (AP). — Jimmy Connors, without a Grand Prix tournament title since October 1984, swept into the final of the \$300,000 Stella Artois grass-court championships yesterday, beating Pat Cash 7-6, 6-4, with a scintillating display of counter-attack tennis on one of his favourite courts.

But Connors must wait until today to know whether he faces West Germany's Boris Becker, two-time defending Wimbledon champion, or Tim Mayotte, who won this title last year.

Becker and Mayotte were playing the second semifinal, with the American having broken serve in the first game and leading 2-1 in the opening set when rain halted play.

Connors, a three-time champion at this big

pre-Wimbledon warm-up event, outmaneuvered his Australian opponent despite going away 12 years in age.

The key to the veteran American's victory was his service return, a renowned Connors weapon that nullified Cash's big serves and eventually wore down a frustrated and demoralized opponent.

"He's got five or six different types of serve but every time I touched the ball today, I felt I had a chance to return it," Connors said. "I'm enjoying myself but I'm also taking my tennis seriously. I'm not under any strain."

In Birmingham, a slurred down Pam Shriver won two matches to gain the final of the rain-affected Edgbaston Cup.

After whipping Natalie Tauziat of France 6-0, 6-1 in the quarterfinal, the defending champion from the United States downed Etsuko Inoue of Japan 6-2, 6-4.

Yorkshire in final

LONDON (Reuter). — Yorkshire, who have won only one English county title in the last 18 years, reached the final of the 55 overs Benson and Hedges Cup when they beat Surrey by 76 runs at Headingley.

Yorkshire, who will play Northamptonshire in the final at Lord's on July 11, scored 238 for seven and dismissed Surrey for 162 in 42.3 overs in a rain affected semifinal.

Northants had earlier beaten Kent in thrilling fashion by 5 wickets.

SOFTBALL

In just his second appearance on the mound after being sidelined with a leg injury, Crazy Richard fireballer Ari Kantarevitz is in top form. Yesterday he turned in what may be the finest performance by any pitcher in the Israel Softball League this year, blanketing the Sultans of Swing on just one hit, a second-inning bunt single, as Crazy Richard won 4-0.

Crazy Richard clinched second place with a 10-4 record on the strength of their second win yesterday, a lachrymose 9-5 decision over last place Bialik V.P. Tigers at the Sports Club.

Honors went to Jeff Steiner and Alan Brook paced the 36ers to a 19-8 victory over the hapless V.P., as the 36ers finished fourth with a 9-4 record.

Maccabi Tel Aviv wound up their sterling season with an 11-2 away victory over Arad to finish head and shoulders clear of the pack in first place, while third place Bialik Jerusalem Puss-ASA were awarded two victories by forfeit, as UN-Golan, 9-11, failed to show in the capital.

Bapod Ramet Gass survive to play in the Second Division next season despite being beaten in yesterday's final round of play-off games by Maccabi Hadera. They stay up because Hapoel Ramat Gan were defeated yesterday by Hapoel Bet Yaan, the Third Division South champions.

But Yaa that earned their promotion while Marmorek slip down. Luckless Maccabi Hadera will also remain in the lower division.

THE ISRAEL CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

Special Festive Concert

Salomo Mizrahi, conductor and violinist

Michael Weintraub, flute; Shalev Ad-El, harpsichord

Bach — Brandenburg Concerto No. 5

Honegger — Symphony No. 2

Schubert — Symphony No. 3

Tel Aviv Museum, Rehovot, Wix Auditorium, Sun., 21.6.87, 8:30 p.m.

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Victory in divided Britain

AS THE CONSERVATIVE champagne corks come back down to earth after Margaret Thatcher's historic third successive election victory, the prime minister will be looking long and hard at those parts of the country where the Thatcher dream has become something of a nightmare.

The Britain of 1987 is rather less than a united kingdom. There are whole areas of the nation – notably in Scotland, the North and Wales – in which voters are still reeling from the Thatcher victory, unable to accept that the electorate has opted for five more years of a government that has brought them unemployment, falling education standards and a failing health service.

The depth of displeasure with Thatcherism is reflected in the fact that the Tories now have no members of Parliament in Manchester, Liverpool, Bradford, Glasgow, Leicester and Newcastle – unemployment black-spots all of them. Despite Mrs. Thatcher's insistence during the campaign that she really cares for those at the poorer end of the social scale, her policies have yet to provide evidence of this.

One of her first pledges, after welcoming the Conservative victory in the early hours of Friday morning, was to find more money for urban development corporations, to move into inner-city areas particularly hard-hit by unemployment, and to improve the environment and business prospects. That is the sort of policy the disaffected citizens of Britain's crumbling northern inner cities will be hoping for.

To an all-too-great extent, Mrs. Thatcher's win was a victory for self-interest, and a victory by default. It is the self-interest of those voters in the prosperous south and south-east, aware that British society is becoming increasingly polarized, but reluctant to go along with the kind of redistribution of wealth that Labour had in mind, that ensured Mrs. Thatcher's safe return to 10 Downing Street.

The first analyses of voting patterns indicate that Britain's new shareholding classes – the beneficiaries of privatization – voted overwhelmingly for the Conservatives. So too did the vast majority of those who own their own homes. The Conservative success, however, was also due in no small part to the dismal images of the two, or should one say three, parties opposing her.

While few would argue that Mr. Neil Kinnock, personally, fought the best campaign of any party leader, Labour is still very much in decline, a party that has simply failed to win back the voters' trust. Many found its ideas for cutting unemployment and boosting the social services admirable, but there was a feeling that Labour had not thought out its policies all the way through, and had stopped, in fact, some way short of the bookkeeper's office.

Another vote loser, of course, was Labour's policy on defence, a commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament that the Conservatives were able to portray as tantamount to an invitation to Mr. Gorbachev to invade. But Labour's major weakness is its extreme left-wing, the "loony left," as the press has dubbed it. In London, in particular, stories abound of Labour-run councils giving vast sums of money to minority groups at the expense of the community as a whole. It is possible that many of the stories are somewhat exaggerated, but the image has stuck, and many voters with memories of Ken Livingstone's overnight takeover at the Greater London Council had visions of premier Kinnock being ousted the day after by an extreme left-winger.

If Labour is to mount an effective challenge for power next time round, it will have to jettison its extreme left wing, rethink its ideas on defence, get its accounting on the rails, and perhaps seek a reconciliation with the Social Democrats, its former moderate right wing.

The real loser in this 1987 campaign, however, was the Alliance, the Liberal-Social Democratic ticket that was hoping to make its long-awaited breakthrough this time. Far from gaining on a grand scale, the Alliance actually lost seats, although it attracted 23 per cent of the votes. Under Britain's straight constituency voting system its long-term future must now be in some doubt.

Its leaders claimed to have fought a campaign on the issues, an intelligent campaign. But much of what they were saying was clearly over the electorate's head, and their efforts were not helped by their obvious disunity over what exactly they would do if they did achieve their goal of holding the balance in a hung parliament.

With only five MPs, the Social Democrats are all but burned out. The Liberals might seriously consider leaving the Alliance, and re-establishing themselves as the small, but credible third party they once were.

TWO SLA MEN

(Continued from Page One)

Unifil spokesman Timor Goksel said there had been no unusual activity in the region at that time and there was no reason for the "indiscriminate shooting which comes all too often from this particular outpost."

He noted that the Nepalese soldiers had returned fire against the SLA stronghold. There were no casualties on either side. Goksel maintained that a convoy of Unifil water trucks, manned by Irish troops, was also shot at during the morning from the same SLA position as it travelled along the road between the three villages. Once again nobody was hurt.

Nevertheless, he charged that the SLA hilltop stronghold was a constant source of friction and "unnecessary tension" between Unifil soldiers and the SLA.

The Department of Musicology
in cooperation with the Public Relations Dept. of
Bar-Ilan University
invites the public to the last of the season's

Noon Concerts

Programme includes:

- * A group of 13 spiritual leaders of the Ethiopian community presenting in song Jewish Ethiopian liturgy with explanations by Mr. Avigdor Herzog.
- * The Bnei Israel Ensemble from India under the direction of Jaka Mazgaur.
- * Singers and instrumentalists with a variety of authentic Indian musical instruments performing for the first time liturgical and para-liturgical music in the Bnei Israel Indian tradition.

The concert will take place on Monday, June 15 at the Argentine Auditorium on the Bar-Ilan University campus at 12:15 p.m.

— Admission Free —

THE 7,000 Ethiopian Jews who reached Israel in 1984-5 as part of Operation Moses increased the size of the Ethiopian Jewish community here to 15,000. In the last two-and-a-half years, however, this figure has scarcely risen.

These Jews, whose plight in Ethiopia and the Sudan was so well documented prior to 1985, no longer seem to be in the limelight. The world knows of their undetermined religious status, there are sporadic articles in the press about their absorption problems but the key issue for the Ethiopian Jews themselves – reunification with their families – has been largely ignored.

The problem has become increasingly urgent of late as plans to break up villages and disperse their members throughout Ethiopia are reportedly being adopted in the Gondar area. Such projects, if implemented, would threaten the fabric of traditional Jewish life and endanger the possibility of future reunification.

Perhaps the public is unaware that Jews were stranded in Ethiopia after Operation Moses. Or perhaps it is the make-believe world in which we live. A few months ago, I gave a lecture to members of a well-established Jewish community in New Jersey on the integration of Ethiopian Jews into Israeli society.

SINCE THE beginning of this century, the Jewish National Fund has planted over 170,000,000 trees in this land – in the name of the Jewish people and with their money. That is surely something to be proud of.

During that same period, but especially since independence, this effort has been complemented by the establishment and maintenance of a very large number of nature reserves throughout the country, another noteworthy achievement.

A third, and related activity is the inordinate amount of effort we collectively put into making our cities, towns, moshavim and kibbutzim as green as possible despite the fact that fresh water is a very limited commodity.

While intensive gardening around the home, township, and farmstead is a private affair land use on public lands is another matter, and logically should be subject to public debate. I maintain that:

- * Planting large numbers of pines, cypresses and eucalypts is a political act with great consequences. It also reveals a great deal about the psychology of the planters and those who finance the planting. We must be more careful how we go about it from here on.
- * Planting those millions of trees has been largely motivated by the desire to make the country green. Another (and perhaps valid) purpose has been to help Jews living abroad feel that a little bit of each of them is planted here.
- * The fact that so much of the planting is done in the form of grid-

work patterns that a computer might have generated, and is monochromatic, or monospecific – to give it its scientific name – in composition, means that the superficial, short-term effect is considered more important than the long-term result.

• If we're trying to make the landscape more esthetically pleasing, we'd do better to introduce many tones of green, interspersed with other colours, all growing haphazardly together in the manner of natural Mediterranean woodlands and riverine desert vegetation and oases.

Trees and shrubs should be planted with attention to the specific site, and where there are already other perennial plants, they should be left to flourish among our plantings of taller things: they will find their own way to fit in with the whole.

This will lead inevitably to fewer trees per year getting planted, but the time has come to see that in

The forgotten 15,000 who stayed behind

Shalva Weil

Surveying diverse spheres such as education, occupation, religion and housing, I concluded that even if Ethiopian Jews face difficulties in adjusting to Israeli society, they are probably better off than their brethren who are suffering terrible hardship in Ethiopia.

An uproar ensued. "We thought we'd brought them all out," one woman exclaimed. "Yes," another added. "The UJA told us we'd paid for them all." Not a single person in the room knew that at least 15,000 Jews remain in Ethiopia. Many have sold their property and are awaiting the day when they may join their families in Israel.

ADMITTEDLY, the Israel public is more educated about the plight of Ethiopian Jews than its American Jewish counterpart. Nevertheless, Ethiopian Jews in Israel themselves feel that the Israeli government forsaken them.

Mesfen Ambaw, an activist of the Jerusalem-based Association of Ethiopian Jews, explained: "Israel government keeps trying to pacify us. They say they are taking action on our behalf and that they quieten us. We wait a day, a year, two years, but nothing happens. We now ask the Israeli government and people to help us reunite with our families."

A little less green, please!

James Aronson

work patterns that a computer might have generated, and is monochromatic, or monospecific – to give it its scientific name – in composition, means that the superficial, short-term effect is considered more important than the long-term result.

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This will lead inevitably to fewer trees per year getting planted, but the time has come to see that in

tree-planting in Israel, less is so times more.

As in agriculture, industry, city-planning, each instance of use by tree planting should be formed by the character of the individual hilltop and valley.

I THINK a lot of the village farming Arabs in Israel and the adjacent territories must look at Jewish land-use policies, and methods of land transformation, and say themselves: "These Jews haven't a clue as to what this land is all about and how to live on it. They doze on good farmland, they build houses on good terraces, they waste water; they waste water and it was a gift from Uncle Sam."

I'm sorry to say I think they're largely right. Just as we Jews are right when we forcibly protect the least some of the trees and the form indiscriminate exploitation. We have all to learn from each other.

The foresters need to learn from the Nature Reserves Authority and the Society for the Protection

Ambaw claims that the Israeli government has never tried to negotiate directly with the Ethiopian government "in order to release our brethren." He and others in the community are convinced that if requested, or were pressure brought to bear, the Ethiopian government would address itself to the humanitarian issue of the reunification of families.

Fifteen-year-old Tikva Samuel is one of over 2,000 Ethiopian youngsters studying at a residential school under the auspices of Ahavat Hanoar. Tikva and her brother arrived in Israel in 1984, leaving behind their parents and siblings in Woggera. Tikva has difficulty studying and regularly complains of stomach pains. Her brother Shai, who acts as surrogate father, has been told by doctors at Kaplan Hospital that Tikva's complaints are essentially psychosomatic. As Shai himself expressed it: "Her thoughts and longings in her head move to her stomach. She misses our parents and her sisters and brothers."

The concept of family is of an extended one. By siblings, Tikva may be referring to her real brothers and sisters or simply to the complete kinship circle of *umad*. In the first instance, *umad* refers to blood relatives, but it can also include cousins

or even distant relations with whom one enjoys a feeling of kinship. The term *umad* meaning "brother" in Amharic may in fact refer to non-brothers and is often the source of confusion for many Israelis.

OVER 1,000 Ethiopian children are living in Israel without parents. Some, like Tikva, still have parents in Ethiopia who either remained in their villages or walked back from the Sudan. Others are orphans whose parents died on the cruel journey to the border.

Last November several of the numerous Ethiopian organizations in Israel merged and decided that the most urgent task for Ethiopian Jews today is to put pressure on the Israeli government to aid the reunification of families. The establishment of an umbrella organization is a breakthrough for the otherwise factional Ethiopian community and represents a consolidatory stage in its integration. The committee has planned a demonstration which will take place outside the prime minister's office at 11:30 this morning and a vigil outside the Knesset and calls upon the public to identify with them.

The writer is senior researcher at the NCJW Institute for Innovation in Education at the Hebrew University.

Nature. Why? Because 50 years from now, our nature reserves will be even more special throughout the Middle East and acclaimed all over the world as a great achievement for science and for the common man. Most of the JNF's pine trees will then be dead and gone. Only to the extent that our afforestation activities today begin to include some nature-protection components will they also be considered truly civilized endeavours by the generations to come.

This means we should be looking a lot harder at the land, and the rocks therein, and at the natural vegetation of the land. We could then start designing national forests, and roadside plantings, and all the rest, in a humble attempt to reconstitute some of the land, with its natural vegetation and interdependent fauna, as it was many thousands of years ago.

Before we let loose the bulldozers to blaze another four-lane road diagonally across another slope, and before we blast the top off another hill to create another suburb, we should try to study the land in question with some love and attention to detail, and see what it's trying to tell us about how it "ought" to be used or developed, and how it "ought" to look.

This is not a mystical approach. Nor am I a fanatic shouting to stop all tree plantings or to dig out what's been done. I am simply saying what the Arabs already know: that a hillside of cared-for olive, almond and carob trees, interspersed with grape vines, and here and there the odd

scrub oak or buckthorn left to grow wild, is a far more beautiful and ennobling sight, than a hill covered with an artificial blanket of overcrowded pines, all the same colour and all the same height.

BY THE SAME token, 100 dunams of 40-years'-worth of wild, natural growth – be it desert or Mediterranean vegetation – add a richness and a symphonic framework for all the surrounding thousands of dunams being used for something else.

These little bits of protected wilderness-in-progress provide a sight, to the educated eye at least, that is 20 times more beautiful and edifying than another million trees planted, or another road, or another artificial lake (like those which are now being perpetrated in the Arava).

What's more, such protected and reconstituted areas are far better evidence of the presence of a civilized people than any kind of made-up forest imposed on the landscape from somebody's imaginative notion of what the hillside could and should look like based on ideas gleaned on trips abroad and childhoods passed elsewhere.

Any land belongs to those who work it. Only to those who work a land properly, and with attention to detail, will it respond with milk and honey. In the long run, the world will judge us not only on the basis of how we get along with our neighbours, but also on how we treated this land after millennia of unrest and misuse.

The writer is a botanist.

READERS' LETTERS

HIGHER EDUCATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Mr. Dean has written an article ("Investing in higher education" – May 18) in which he raises the question of the quality of higher education in Israel and proceeds rather quickly to the statement, "It is assumed and widely and smugly proclaimed that they (the universities) are the very best in the western world. This assumption may be correct but more likely it is nothing but another piece of Israeli folklore."

In order to support the truth of the latter part he takes up the case of medical education and proves conclusively that Israeli medical graduates are not the best in the world. While we can argue with his proof, I don't think that there are many who would argue against the conclusion. He then disposes with our graduates in electronics in a similar manner.

We also hear the usual refrain about the world-wide reputation of our professors and the nonsense of "No Israeli professor has arrived unless he can brag that he has spent his sabbatical at such universities as Harvard, Princeton, etc." We, of course, do not hear about professors who were offered positions at such institutions and have chosen to remain here instead.

The swipe at professors with reference to world-wide reputations and the replacement of "publish or perish" by this term is another attempt to fog the issue. There is no world-

wide reputation without publishing despite the advances in communications. Let Mr. Dean not fear, "publish or perish" is alive and well in Israel.

As far as the stereotype of the professor receiving students is concerned there certainly are such but there are also those who sit and wait for the students to show up at their doors.

Perhaps it is the politicians and government ministers who proclaim that our university system is the best in the Western world. It is not our professors. I would like to think that for the most part our professors do a respectable job and do it reasonably well with the resources at their disposal.

HERSHEL FARKAS
Jerusalem

Macabee Dean comments:

I never said that the "publish or perish" philosophy was a thing of the past; I pointed out that in Israel an addition to the "publish or perish" climate had been established: an "international reputation," and that Israeli professors spend enormous amounts of time, energy and money on building an international reputation (generally on the basis of their publications, guest lectures or sabbaticals at famous universities abroad) because academic recognition by their Israeli peers all too often depends on the recognition they manage to generate abroad.

ELECTORAL REFORM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – We are most appreciative of Ya'akov Morris's thoughtful article on the need for electoral reform ("The facade of democracy," May 20). We agree that the key word here must be accountability – the accountability of the people who are elected to those who elect them.

In this regard, perhaps there is silver lining to the current spate of scandals: the public is becoming more aware (and, hopefully, concerned) about the critical need to make our officials accountable for their actions. Only increased public awareness and concern can remedy the situation.

The Committee of Concerned Citizens has been the major citizen group consistently fighting to bring about the accountability of our public officials: candidates – at least good proportion of them – must be elected directly by name. Indeed, this type of electoral change is the only way to ensure that candidates

will be not only accountable, but directly responsive to the needs of individual citizens and groups.

At present, the only way concerned groups can make themselves heard is through demonstrations and strikes, the number of which has been constantly increasing of late. As a result, their effectiveness is decreasing.

Perhaps now, before the coming elections, people who feel they are not represented in the Knesset, and that their needs are not being met will get together in order to change the election law, instead of wasting effort on separate actions. Any group or individual interested in being part of this thrust is invited to contact us, as we have already begun to have inter-organizational meetings to work together in this direction.

ZELDA HARRIS,
National Director,
Committee for Concerned Citizens,
P.O.B. 3092,
Tel Aviv.

YOSEF MENDELEVICH

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – As one who attended Sunday and witnessed Yosef Mendeleovich's performance, I state by my earlier criticism of The Post coverage and regret that Raymond Jayson's letter published on May 11 missed my point.

I have profound respect for Yosef Mendeleovich; he has unquestionably

been a source of inspiration to tens of thousands of Soviet Jews, and his contribution to their cause is well known. Nevertheless, he was not the star attraction at the rally and should not have been the headline story.

ABRAHAM H. FOXMAN,
Associate National Director,
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
New York.

MEDICAL AID FUND

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – The TV programme *Entrance free* (May 24) discussed the subject of heart and liver operations in Israel and abroad.

The Horeish Medical Aid Fund was set up in the will of the late Menashe Horeish, who died prematurely of heart disease. The purpose of the fund is to help those in urgent need of medical care and it has already given tens of thousands of dollars to many patients. However, the contribution of our fund, which we believe is unique, was not mentioned in the TV programme. Moreover, people who were helped by our fund and appeared on the programme did not mention the fund or its contribution.

This important programme would have been very helpful to our fund if it had been mentioned. The fact that it was not harmed it and the people who need its help.

This letter is not only meant as a protest, but also as a way of informing the many individuals and organizations who support our fund that it exists and will continue to help all those it can.

Rabbi YITZHAK BAR-DEYA,
Chairman,
EDWARD HOREISH,
Deputy Chairman,
Menashe Horeish Medical Aid Fund,
Ramat Gan.

Notice to Holders of Ordinary Stock

Notice is hereby given that the 36th Annual General Meeting of the Bank will be held at its Registered Office, 24-32 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv, on Wednesday the 1st day of July, 1987, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of:

1. Receiving and considering the Accounts and Reports of the Directors and Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1986.
2. Electing Directors and approving the payment of their fees.
3. Electing Auditors and fixing their remuneration.
4. Transacting any other business of the Company required to be dealt with at such Meeting.

A member entitled to attend and vote at such Meeting may appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his behalf. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Tel Aviv, 14th June, 1987

By order of the Board,
A. Sullam, Adv.
Secretary

bank leumi בנק לאומי

TECHNION Israel Institute of Technology

THE HARVEY PRIZE FOUNDATION DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

PROF. PIERRE CHAMBON

Directeur, Laboratoire de Genetique Moleculaire des Eucaryotes du CNRS
Institut de Chimie Biologique, Faculte de Medecine Strasbourg, France

The 1987 Harvey Prize Laureate in Science and Technology

will deliver two lectures:

1. Wednesday, June 17, 1987 at 1:30 pm.
Structure and function of steroid hormone receptors
2. Thursday, June 18, 1987 at 2:30 pm.
The PS2 Gene: an oestrogen inducible gene specifically expressed in breast cancers

Hall No. 1, Faculty of Chemistry, Technion City, Haifa.